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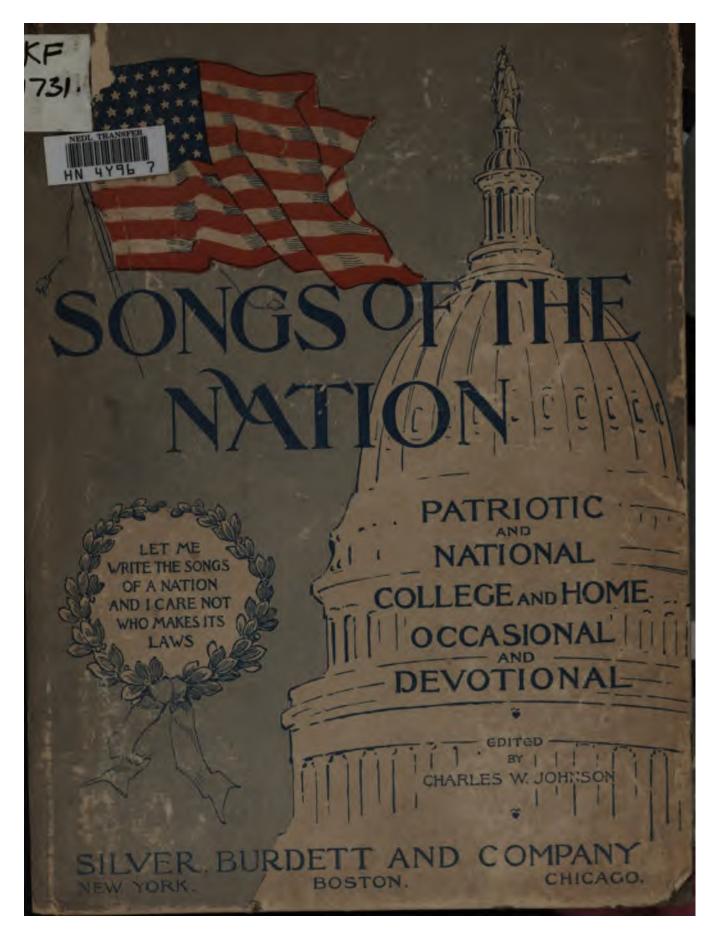
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SONGS OF THE NATION:

A COLLECTION OF

PATRIOTIC AND NATIONAL SONGS,
COLLEGE AND HOME SONGS,
OCCASIONAL AND DEVOTIONAL SONGS,

FOR THE USE OF

Schools, Colleges, and Choruses, Teachers' Institutes, and in the Pome.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

CHARLES W. JOHNSON.

With an Introduction on Music in Schools

BY LEONARD B. MARSHALL,

SPECIAL INSTRUCTOR IN MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOSTOR.



SILVER, BURDETT AND COMPANY.

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PREFACE.

ongs of the Nation has been prepared in response to a demand for a collection of songs inculcating patriotism, love of country, and devotion to the flag; to include also some songs of a miscellaneous character for ordinary rote-work in Teachers' Institutes, schools, colleges, choruses, and in the home. These songs are adapted to various seasons, occasions, and tastes. The greatest care has been

taken in the selection of both words and music. Much of the poetry is from the facile pen of the late Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D.D., the author of "America." In numerous cases the music has been specially composed for this work.

Among the patriotic songs of our own country will be found many new and appropriate ones. Some of the national and characteristic songs of other countries that appear here are seldom heard in this country.

A special feature of the work is a collection of songs for the seasons, and for special occasions; among these will be found a very interesting group of songs for Memorial Day,—the poems largely from Dr. Smith's writings, and the music by Leonard B. Marshall, one of the most accomplished teachers and composers of music for schools in New England. Mr. Marshall also contributes a valuable chapter on Music in Schools, full of practical suggestions and hints to teachers.

The United States is a composite nation, comprising in its citizenship the blood of many peoples. From the earliest time of our national life, we have been receiving from all parts of the world accessions of those who desired to better their condition and help build up the great Republic. These various classes have brought with them their characteristic national songs, their folk songs and ballads, which have become, by our association with them, interwoven with our own national musical literature. So our Songs of the Nation properly includes a broad range of stirring, virile, and inspiring songs derived in part from other countries. Gathered under the same title may also

iv PREFACE.

be found in this book other songs that it is hoped may appeal to all who have true melody in their hearts.

The compiler gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Mr. John W. Tufts, author of the "Normal Music Course" and "The Cecilian Series of Study and Song;" Mr. Leonard B. Marshall, of Boston; Mr. J. Harry Deems, of Baltimore; Mr. C. H. Congdon, of St. Paul; Dr. J. E. Rankin; Mr. J. P. McCaskey; Mr. C. C. Converse, the eminen' song writer; Mr. William Howell Edwards, and George C. Stebbins of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prof. Gustavus Johnson, of Minneapolis; and Prof. Alfred Sprissler, of Philadelphia.

Acknowledgments for other courtesies are also due to the Oliver Ditson Co.; the John Church Co.; Messrs. William A. Pond & Co.; Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Mr. J. P. Vance; and Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Company.

That Songs of the Nation may be helpful to teachers, and an inspiration to patriotism and lofty purpose among the young of our country, is the earnest hope of

THE COMPILER.

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.

By LEONARD B. MARSHALL.

TPON THAT PRIVILEGED SOIL OF GREECE, in that brilliant Athens abounding in artists. poets, historians, and philosophers, in that rude Sparta celebrated for its manly virtues, education was rather the spontaneous fruit of nature, the natural product of diverse manners, characters, and races, than the premeditated result of a reflective movement of the human will. Greece, however, had its pedagogy, because it had its legislators and its philosophers, — the first, directing education in its practical details, the second, making theoretical inquiries into the essential principles underlying the development of the human soul. In respect of education, as of everything else, the higher spiritual life of modern nations has been developed under the influence of Grecian antiquity. As gymnastics was intended to harmonize the powers of the body, so music was to order and to regulate the soul. We have abundant evidence that every Greek boy was carefully trained in the theory and practice of the musical art, and that it was regarded by masters of all schools as of the first importance to intellect and morality. Plato, Aristotle, and Aristophanes agree in this Music was not only the gymnastic of the ear and the voice, but of the spirit, and the foundation of the higher life. Its rhythm and harmony penetrated into the soul and worked powerfully upon it. In union with poetry it led the soul to virtue and inspired it with courage."

As the influence of Grecian and Roman civilization spread at length over the countries to the north and west, music kept pace with this advancing tide of progress. In hand with literature, oratory, sculpture, and painting, it did its part in ushering in the era of enlightenment and culture which has characterized the people of Europe all along the succeeding years.

What a pleasure and profit it has been to us of this generation to participate in the results of the achievements of the masters of the musical art: the invention and perfection of the various instruments of the modern orchestra; the organ, the piano, methods of voice-culture, the symphony, the sonata, the fugue, the oratorio, the opera, and countless compositions which have enriched the world, — among them the ballads and folk-songs of the various countries; and last, though by no means the least, the musical education of the young in the schools of all countries, and the methods and music by which this has been

accomplished! Perhaps in no way is the difference between civilized and uncivilized nations more marked than in the matter of education and training. It is this more than anything else which has established the nations of Europe and America upon such firm foundations, and which makes the people of Asia and Africa so inferior.

To whom are we indebted for this wonderful elevation? The list of earnest seekers after truth, and for the best ways of its elucidation, is too long for enumeration in this article. But what a radiance has been shed across the pathway of the educational worker in these times because of the experiments, observations, and deductions of such men as Pestalozzi, Froebel, Humboldt, Spencer, Huxley, Darwin, Payne, Herbart, and others! So the lover of music delights in paying homage to such men as Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Haydn, Bach, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Wagner, Rossini, Verdi, Gounod, and a host of brilliant lights in the musical firmament.

The world has learned to love music. It cannot get along without it. It is the universal language of all countries and all climes. The place which it occupies among the fine arts is unique. Through it the various thoughts and feelings of one's nature may find a fitting expression. "The love of the beautiful is a part of human nature, and one of the evidences of its dignity. It should, therefore, be educated for its own sake, as elevating that nature and increasing its means of happiness."

Plato said, "The purpose of education is to give to the body and to the soul all the beauty and all the perfection of which they are capable."

Another eminent writer says: -

"The aim of education is to give the individual all the perfection of which he is susceptible; the attainment of perfect manhood as the actualization of the freedom essential to mind; to unfold and direct aright our whole nature; to call forth powers of every kind... Education does not create; it can only unfold or draw out. It evolves what is involved by the Creator. It may increase the efficiency of the native endowments, but it does not add to their number."

Some of the avenues by which the child obtains knowledge and power in music are: the training of the will; gaining the power to think,—by observation; by perception; by the training of certain senses; by awakening the sensibilities; by cultivating the imagination; by striving to know the language of music, its peculiar tone-colorings, its effects, its suggestions; by the employment of the memory; by comparison; by attention, accuracy, and

application; by the training of the eye through the continuous reading of music from the written signs.

The training of the will gives the child power to act, to decide. It impels him to right action. The study of music has a very salutary influence upon this will power. It gives a breadth and completeness to its action which equalizes all the volitions of the child.

The training of the senses is highly important, for the faculty of cognition is only awakened into exercise by means of objects which affect our senses. In the study of music we apprehend these sensible objects largely through the ear; the impressions received being conveyed to the brain, where mental concepts are formed.

The sensibilities bear an important part in musical training. "The heart has as good a right as the mind to a special training. The power to feel is as much an original endowment as the power to know, and is quite as susceptible to education." The sensibilities lie within the confines of the soul. The soul is the life. It has three great functions, — knowing, feeling, willing.

Professor Hiram Corson says in his "Aims of Literary Study": -

"The acquisition of knowledge is a good thing; the emendation and sharpening of the intellect is a good thing; the cultivation of science and philosophy is a good thing; but there is something of infinitely more importance than all these: it is the rectification, the adjustment, through that mysterious operation we call sympathy (emotion), of the unconscious personality, the hidden soul, which co-operates with the active powers, with the conscious intellect; and, as this unconscious personality is rectified or unrectified, it determines the active powers, the conscious intellect, for righteousness or unrighteousness."

Colonel Parker says: -

"Without emotion, man is nothing. The history of music is the history of the development of the emotions of the human race from the beginning. Music has, then, for its function the cultivation of the spirit, or the higher development of the soul of man. . . . That faculty of the mind which has the dominant influence in deciding the motive and directing the will is emotion."

The imagination is that grand faculty which enables us to form clear, distinct mental pictures of things which are absent from our view. The cultivation of music tends to enlarge this function of the mind. "Distinct and sharply defined sense impressions are the first conditions of clear imagination and exact thinking."

Music a
Language. There are things in music which can be realized, which language fails
to express. The language of music lies in the imagination, the thoughts,
the desires, the sensibilities. The more highly these faculties are trained,
the deeper will be the meaning of music.

The memory is strengthened by the musical exercise. The act of recalling musical impressions, of reproducing musical thoughts, calls forth the constant use of this mental faculty. This is peculiarly true of vocal music. How often we marvel at the achievements of those who sing in opera, and of those who delight us by their performance upon instruments, when for hours they entertain us by reproducing what has been treasured in their memories!

One of the highest functions of the mind is comparison. This faculty enables us to set up proper standards of judgment; to institute ideals.

Attention.

Attention and accuracy are secured in the systematic study of music.

Attention. Attention and accuracy are secured in the systematic study of music.

To pursue music in a thorough manner is conducive to order, method, system. We are then learning things in the exact order in which they will most naturally be recalled.

Music appeals to the æsthetic nature of the child. As a means of pleasure and recreation it is not surpassed by any other branch of study. It awakens love, respect, and confidence.

Vocal music is helpful as a means of physical training, for it promotes deep breathing, erect posture, and encourages a proper regard for the throat and lungs as the instruments of sound. It promotes cheerfulness, fortitude, good-fellowship, and an appreciation of the mutual dependence of all who live in a community. It is a preparation for good citizenship.

Vocal Music as
Related to
Reading. we would have our pupils become accomplished in the art of reading and comprehending music, they must gain their knowledge under conditions not unlike those attending the acquisition of knowledge in other branches.

As it is with language, and to a greater or less extent with other subjects, the pupils learn both passively and actively, unconsciously and consciously. In a passive state they receive impressions from without which afford pleasure, and which have more or less influence in determining the things which they are to know.

In an active state they exercise their various faculties, and so become strong and appreciative of the things pertaining to the subject, and gain power to use them in a practical way. Listening to the renditions of others, imitating what may be sung in their hearing, rote singing, are the passive forms of acquiring musical impressions.

Systematic mental drill, at length applied to progressively written music, is the active form of gaining a knowledge of the subject. Each has its place in the fullest development of the student of music.

"In the world of nature we find the blossom comes before the fruit; in history, art arose long before science was possible; in the human race, the emotions are developed sooner than the reason. With the individual child it is the same: the childish heart opens spontaneously to play, the barriers are broken down, and the loving mother or the wise teacher can find entrance into the inner court as in no other way. The child's sympathies can be attracted towards an object, person, or line of conduct, much earlier than his reason can grasp them. His emotional nature can and does receive impressions long before his intellectual nature is ready for them. In other words, he can love before he can understand."

Carlyle says, "The meaning of song goes deep."

Patriotic Songs of the Germans.

Teachers' Association of Rhode Island, related the following incident, which had come under his observation:—

"We are not rich in national songs, but what we have would be rendered much more effective as a means of inspiring patriotism if every child in America were taught to sing and love what few we do have. The Germans are wiser in this respect than we. They understand better the wonderful and lasting effect of the singing of patriotic songs. ing of these forms a part of the prescribed education for every German child. The minds and hearts of the children are filled with inspiring songs in honor of the fatherland. I remember well the impression produced upon my own mind while listening to the teaching of such a song in the city of Berlin. The teacher himself was a beautiful singer, as well as violinist and pianist. He began by creating the pictures which the song represented, with all possible vividness, in the minds of his class. The words were then learned, so that they could be beautifully recited. He next sang the song through, accompanying himself with his violin, and then repeated it, stanza by stanza, several times, until the children could sing it with him. He next had the song sung by one voice, by two, by four, by parts, and then by the whole class, till words and tune were perfectly learned; and finally he sang it with the class, accompanying the whole with the piano. This was done with such effect that I felt like rising to my feet and giving three rousing cheers for Germany and the Kaiser. This kind of instruction is carried on in Germany to such an extent that if you wish to fire the German heart with the warmest feelings of patriotism you have only to start any one of a large number of national airs and songs, when every German within sound of your voice will enthusiastically join in the chorus."

In the schools of our own country, during recent years, the singing of patriotic songs is being greatly encouraged. It is hoped that this volume, "The Songs of the Nation," containing as it does the best national songs of this and other countries, many of them new, may stimulate to a still higher spirit of patriotism.

Singing by Imitation. It has been said, and with a great deal of truthfulness, that during the first two years in school the pupils should have in music what corresponds with the opportunities they have for gaining a knowledge of spoken lan-

guage and power to express themselves. At home, upon the street, wherever they may be, they listen to the conversation and the sayings of others. Stories are read to them. Gradually they associate the thoughts which arise in their minds with the language which has become so familiar to them. On entering school the teacher avails herself of this accumulation of thought and language, and progress in the work of training the pupil is therefore rendered the more rapid and easy. It is felt that the majority of those who enter school have not had similar advantages in music; at least they vary a great deal in this respect, and therefore the singing of songs in their hearing and the teaching of beautiful songs to them will produce a love for music, and give them impressions which will prepare them for a perfect understanding of the subject when they pursue it in a technical way. The more beautiful these songs, the more appropriate to the youthful mind the subjects chosen, the greater value will they be to the pupil. The sentiment of these songs should breathe of all that is beautiful and attractive in nature, - all that is grand and noble in life. Thus through the power of musical expression these sentiments may make their impress upon the youthful minds and hearts; may have an abiding influence in the formation of character, and be a potential factor in influencing the motives and actions of life. The better these songs are taught as regards tone-quality, expression, and general style of rendering, the more valuable and helpful will they be.

When we take up the study of music from the standpoint of real mental Systematic activity, as we do during the first or second year of school, and present the Mental Drill. subject in a technical way, we then wish to treat it upon the same general principles which underlie the instruction given in other branches. One of the most encouraging things in connection with the teaching of music in schools is that the teaching power, the tact, the personal influence and magnetism, the knowledge, of the regular teachers, whose training and experience is so valuable, may be so helpfully employed in the development of this grand and beautiful subject. Even though they cannot sing themselves, by the giving of proper instruction, and by wise guidance of the pupils in their work, they are able to secure most excellent results. In association with special instructors who plan the work, give all necessary directions to the teacher, illustrate in the limited time which they have for each class, give tests and examinations from time to time, and by their presence, enthusiasm, and talents aid in the successful prosecution of the work, the part which the regular teachers take is of the highest importance. Their participation in the musical work is attended with a great deal of pleasure.

Pestalozzi recognized observation as the absolute basis of all knowledge, and established it as the first and most important principle of instruction. Profiting by his

experience and teaching there has gradually been formulated a method of instruction based upon the acquisition of knowledge through the perceptive faculties. Object-teaching, or sense-perception training, it is often called. To know a subject, one must know the things pertaining to it. The objects differ very much in different subjects. In some they are visible; in others visible and tangible; in others invisible and intangible. In drawing the objects are both visible and tangible; in botany the same; so in mineralogy. In astronomy they are only visible. In the teaching of geography by employing picture representations, the pupil, through observation, may easily come to know an island, cape, peninsula, mountain, lake, river, or any other thing connected with the subject. So also in the teaching of history: by employing graphic representations of the scenes and events, the pupil will form vivid conceptions of all things which have occurred, and which have become a part of history.

Tonal and Rhythmic Relations.

But when we come to the subject of music, different things obtain. The objects in music — the real things — are neither visible nor tangible. They are known only through the sense of hearing. How then can things which are hidden become in reality objects of thought? It is because of the impressions which can be made upon the mind by the effects of musical sounds, which are the things to be known in music. To understand music one must appreciate tone elations and rhythmic relations, and be able to unite in the mind the effects arising from both of these. Tone is known through the medium of the ear. Time, or rhythm, is known

The processes involved in learning things which are visible are: First, observation; second, thought; third, expression. In drawing, this is evidently so.

through a variety of senses, — sight, hearing, and touch.

The processes involved in learning things which are invisible are: First, perception; second, thought; third, expression.

By whatever processes things become known, the first impressions are called percepts. When thought has been sufficiently given to an object, it becomes a mental concept.

In all subjects there should be found a unit of thought, - some whole thing out of which all things proceed, and back to which all things can be traced. In the subject of music the major scale is the unit. It may be defined as a series of eight consecutive sounds. properly distanced. One of the proofs that the scale is the unit is that it consists of two halves (1, 2, 3, 4 - 5, 6, 7, 8), the upper half being a repetition of the lower half at a higher pitch. Certainly, with the chromatic tones which may be produced within the scale, this octave is an epitome of all the effects which can be produced in music so far as tone is concerned.

The following principle underlies the presentation and development of

The Unit, the
Object, the

Sign. First, — Present the object (the thing to be known). Second, — Give the object a name. Third, — Show its sign, or represent it. Fourth, — Develop the thing through drill and practical work.

In teaching: First, — Present the unit or object as a whole. Second, — Teach the several parts of the whole. Third, — Teach the relation of the several parts to the whole. Fourth, — Teach the relation of each part to every other part.

In no subject is it more important that the object should be presented before its sign than in music.

The reason for this is that musical signs are arbitrary characters, which by common consent and long usage have come to be recognized as standing for the things pertaining to the subject of music. They convey but little impression to the mind before the real things are known; but afterwards, through the power of association, they become alive with suggestion.

Things before signs, objects before names, then, should be uppermost in giving our instruction.

In practically applying the foregoing principles to the presentation of

The Scale—
Scale
Relations. we first present the scale as a whole, then teach the octave
which includes the whole (1, 8—8, 1), then develop the tone relation
of each part of the scale to the whole, represented by 1, 8—8, 1. Then
develop the tone relation of each part to every other part. These tonal relations of sounds
are embraced in the comprehensive term "tonality."

The most natural way of thinking sounds is from tone to tone, as they exist in the scale succession. Any interval, however large or small, is most readily thought through the influence of the sounds of the scale, in regular succession, which are found within the limits of the interval. How often this has been proven: when one has failed to measure accurately an interval in melody, he has resorted to the melodic succession of sounds as found within the limits of the interval, and immediately the interval relation is called to mind. Writers of music freely avail themselves of this melodic element, as a melody constructed in this manner is easier to read, easier to think, and easier to sing. Further more, the single melody in conjunct progression suggests the greatest variety of harmony. Therefore, before proceeding with the development of tone relations, each pupil should, as far as possible, learn to sing the scale.

Methods of Drill.

There are two ways of drilling the pupils in these tone relations:—

By calling the names of the sounds, and by pointing to the steps of the musical ladder.

An excellent arrangement of this drill work in tone relation, through scale succession, is found on the first page of the First Series of Charts, "Normal Music Course," in the form of four tables.

The preceding work, together with that which is immediately to follow, has frequently been called the Analytical Development of the Scale.

When the pupils have become proficient in their knowledge of tone relations, they may have given them by the teacher two sounds at a time to think and sing; for example: 1, 3-3, 5-5, 4-4, 2-2, 6-6, 4-4, 7-7, 8.

Then three sounds: 1, 2, 1-3, 4, 3-5, 6, 5-8, 7, 8-8, 5, 3-3, 2, 3-3, 6, 5-4, 2, 1.

Then four sounds: 1, 3, 6, 5 - 3, 5, 8, 5 - 6, 2, 3, 4 - 5, 1, 2, 3 - 8, 3, 6, 5 - 4, 2, 5, 1.

Then five sounds: 1, 2, 3, 1, 5—2, 3, 4, 2, 6—5, 6, 5, 6, 7—8, 7, 8, 5, 3—6, 5, 4, 2, 1—1, 3, 5, 8, 1.

Then six sounds: 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 5 — 4, 3, 4, 2, 1, 3 — 8, 7, 6, 7, 8, 5 — 6, 5, 4, 2, 2, 1.

Then seven sounds: 1, 3, 5, 3, 4, 2, 1 — 1, 3, 5, 8, 5, 3, 1 — 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1 — 8, 7, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8 — 8, 5, 6, 4, 2, 5, 1.

Then eight sounds: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 2, 1 — 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4, 3, 2 — 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 6, 6, 5 — 8, 5, 3, 1, 2, 5, 5, 1.

Then nine sounds: 1,3,5,7,8,6,4,2,1—1,3,5,8,7,5,4,2,1—8,5,3,1,2,4,5,7,8—8,5,3,5,8,5,3,5,1—1,3,2,4,3,5,4,2,1—8,7,8,6,7,5,6,7,8—8,1,3,5,8,1,3,5,8.

The pupils should now be tested in their ability to recognize and name sounds. This may be done in two ways. The teacher may sing sounds with the vowel o, or the syllable loo, and the pupil may point to the step on the ladder which represents the sound. The teacher may sing as before, and the pupil may go to the board and write the number for each tone which is sung. Then the teacher may sing two sounds in succession, and the pupil will either point to the two steps, or write the two names. This may be carried to the extent of singing three, or more, sounds in succession.

Another form in which the scale is commonly used is the broken, or the Distoric Scale divided. This consists of taking a pitch for one sufficiently high to admit of going both above and below it. Usually the pitch of G is taken as one. Here the pupil is confronted with rather a new problem, and one which in many cases proves troublesome. A little patience and persistency, however, soon conquers it. First direct the class to sing 1,2— Then tell them to think the 1 as 8, and

sing 8, 7 below. Repeat this several times. Next direct them to sing 1, 2, 1, 7 below, 1—
Then 1, 7 below, 1, 2, 1— Then 1, 2, 7 below, 1— Then 1, 7 below, 2, 1— Then 1,
2, 7 below, 2, 7 below, 2, 1— When this is well understood all the other combinations above and below the key tone will follow quite naturally. It only remains to be stated that each tone, in turn, below the key tone, is to be related to every other tone above it, until five above the key tone is reached. Then there will have been established all the tone relations that exist in the diatonic scale within the limits of another octave; namely, between 5 above and 5 below. This fits the scholars for the performance of any diatonic work which may be encountered in any major scale which they may meet.

A set of tables has been prepared, on exercise cards, and published by the publishers of the "Normal Music Course," for the development of the tone relations in the broken, or divided, scale.

Tests may be given the pupils along this line of thinking, similar to those given in the scale as a whole.

After this work in tone perception has been accomplished, the pupils may have shown them page 25 on the First Series of Charts, "Normal Music Course." The sooner they understand that there is only one ideal major scale, but that it does not always have the same name, nor does it always present the same appearance, the broader will be their conception of music, and the less liable will they be to get into ruts. On this page they may learn the names of five keys; the signature of each; the relation of one key to the next; the method of crossing the bridges which lead from key to key; and also receive drill in singing in each key, following the pointer as used by the teacher. If the class is remarkably bright, the teacher may venture to pass from one key to the next without crossing the bridge, changing a 3, for example, to a 6, etc., etc.

The next step in the progress of the work is to turn to the Modulator, which is found at the beginning of the First Chart, "Normal Music Course," and show the pupils the five staff pictures of these same keys. The only new things which they will want to know will be where one is found on the staff in each key; and also to form in the mind a vivid mental picture of the position of the scale in each key. Here will come in again the principle that each note in the picture is related to the scale as a whole, and that each note is also related to every other note. To read music fluently and intelligently, the pupil should have these relations fixed through the necessary eye-training. A certain amount of recitation in regard to the position of each note upon the staff in each key will also be an aid. Written work is also desirable. The teacher may sing and a pupil may represent each

sound as it is sung. The teacher may call, the class sing, and the pupil may write. The teacher may write notes upon the staff, and the pupils may sing each as written.

Before any written work is given it will be well, for the sake of a clear understanding of the staff and the names of the different degrees, to have some indication of the places (lines and spaces) and their pitch names, A, B, C, etc. The teacher may mark the places and the scholar may name them. The teacher may name them and the scholars may point to those named. This may be followed by the writing of whole notes upon the staff.

The teacher may drill with a pointer upon the scales as represented upon the Modulator, in a similar manner as upon the ladder on page 25. In like manner the keys of F, B flat, E flat, and A flat may be presented from page 40 of the First Chart, and then shown upon the Modulator with all the accompanying drill and recitation.

Very soon after the development of tone relations has been com-Rhythm and the Measure.

Time may be begun.

The Rhythm is the movement. The unit of thought in rhythm is the measure. A measure is a group, or series, of regularly recurring accents, or pulsations, some strong and some weak. These units vary according to the number of pulsations which constitute the measure. We have the two, three, four, and six-part measure, and sometimes the nine and twelve-part measures.

Rhythm in music may be characterized as even or uneven. Even measure is the rhythm of nature, — Natural Rhythm. Uneven measure is Artistic Rhythm. Three-part measures and their compounds, nine and twelve-part measures, are examples of artistic rhythm.

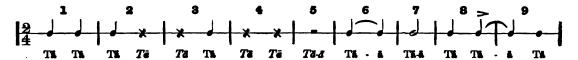
The following are good illustrations to use in developing a sense of even rhythm: The swinging motion; the rocking of a cradle; the movement of the rocking-chair; the swaying of the bough of a tree; the swinging of a door; the galloping of a horse; the strokes of the hammer on an anvil; the marching of soldiers; the pulse-beat; the heartbeat; the movement of the pendulum of a clock; the ticking of a clock or a watch; the incoming and outgoing waves upon the seashore; the rap-a-tap-tap of the shoemaker's hammer; the movement in sewing; the revolution of a wheel; the tolling of a bell. The waltz movement is the best illustration of artistic rhythm. One of the best things to aid in developing a sense of rhythm is the visible, swinging pendulum.

There are three ways of approaching the mind in developing a sense of rhythm:

1. In a visual way, through the sense of sight. 2. Through the sense of hearing, — by tapping regularly upon the desk with a pencil or pointer. 8. Through the sense of touch.

or feeling; by pressing one finger upon the desk, the first pressure being strong and the next weak. Also, in an incidental way, the scholars acquire a feeling for rhythm by singing rote songs and by listening to the performance of others, either in singing or playing. There can be no doubt as to which of these is the most trustworthy, and therefore the best to depend upon regularly. The pendulum being an agency entirely outside either the teacher or the scholar, and moving as it does so silently, gracefully, and in such perfect measurement of time, it tends to cultivate not only the strictly mechanical, but also the æsthetic sense of rhythm. It comes the nearest to the beat of the conductor of all of these various ways, and therefore prepares the pupil to follow the beat with ease and intelligence. That the other ways may be used occasionally to advantage there can be no doubt.

After the movement, with the regularly recurring accent, has been established in two-part measure by the use of the pendulum and the words strong, weak, and the time-names Tä, Tā, the teacher may develop the following varieties of measure: One sound to each beat; one sound to the first beat and rest the second; rest the first beat and one sound to the second; rest both beats; one sound to two beats; one sound to the first beat, one sound to the second beat and the first beat of the next measure, one sound to the second beat of this measure. Having sung these measures as directed, it is now in order to represent them as follows:—



These should now be timed, measure by measure, several times. They should also be sung with La several times. Then the exercise should be timed continuously and sung continuously. The teacher may sing a measure and the class will tell which was sung. She may time a measure and the class may indicate the one timed. She may call for any measure and they will time it, or sing it. She may give the notes by name, and they will sing them. The best place to teach the names of notes and rests is just after the representation of a measure has been given. In this way they will have a full meaning. Three-part measures may be developed in a similar manner, using the words strong, weak, weak, and the time-names Tä, Tā, Tē. Four-part measure also by using the words strong, weak, strong, weak, Tä, Tā, Tō, Tē,—the second word strong being said less strong as compared with the first beat. Six-part measures also by using the words strong, weak, weak, strong, weak, Tā, Tā, Tē, Tō, Tā, Tē. The fourth beat is not as strong as the first beat.

The limited space forbids the fuller treatment of this topic Reference for further

details is here made to a set of three Time-Charts, published in connection with the "Normal Music Course." By the aid of these and the regular charts of that series the whole subject of time may be worked out. There is also a very complete illustration of the elements of time in "The Cecilian Series of Study and Song."

The following language may be employed in explaining the time-signature of any exercise or song: "This exercise (or song) is written in two-four time. The upper figure is two, which shows that there are two beats in a measure; the lower figure is four, which shows that the quarter note is the one-beat note."

The following language may be employed in explaining the key-signature: "We know that this exercise (or song) is written in the key of E, because there are four sharps in the signature, — F sharp, C sharp, G sharp, and D sharp: one of the key is on the first line of the staff."

In addition to this form of recitation there may be added at times the following: "The pitch-names are E, F sharp, G sharp, A, B, C sharp, D sharp, E. When 1 is on the first line, 2 is in the first space, 3 is on the second line, 4 is in the second space, 5 is on the third line, 6 is in the third space, 7 is on the fourth line, 8 is in the fourth space; 1, 3, 5, and 7 are on the lines; 2, 4, 6, and 8 are in the spaces." If all these forms of recitation are faithfully employed in all the keys and in all varieties of time, with the different forms of representation in each kind of time, added to the eye-training which comes as the result of reading music in a progressive manner, and supplemented with a reasonable amount of written work, the pupil cannot fail to acquire a good knowledge of musical notation, and by practice will learn to closely associate the written signs with the things of music for which they stand.

Chromatic means color. Chromatic tones are employed in music for the sake of tone-color; for the purpose of modulation; and for increasing the accent,

When the chromatic tone occurs in conjunction with the strong beat of a measure the accent is much increased. Chromatics are of two kinds, bright and sombre. Those in the ascending scale produce brilliant effects. Those in the descending scale produce calm or sad effects. These chromatic tones, when judiciously employed, add very much to the expression and meaning of a musical composition.

There are recognized as existing in music certain proclivities, or tendencies, of sounds arising from natural relations of tones. For example: seven of the scale tends most naturally towards eight; four tends towards three. Taking advantage of these proclivities in sounds we may make use of them in establishing similar effects, or tendencies, in chro

matic tones. The chromatics in the ascending scale tend upwards towards the next diatonic tone. This inclination is paralleled by the sounds seven and eight. The chromatics in the descending scale tend downwards towards the diatonic tone which is immediately below it. This proclivity is paralleled by the sounds four and three. In teaching the chromatics of the upward scale, have the class sing up to any diatonic tone which has a sharp chromatic below it; change the diatonic tone to eight; sing 8, 7, 8, and then call it 2, \$1, 2, — or whatever tone the chromatic is associated with: 3, \$2, 3 — 5, \$4, 5, etc. By many repetitions the chromatic tone and the chromatic interval will be established.

In teaching the chromatics in the downward scale, have the pupils sing down to any diatonic tone which has a flat chromatic above it; change the diatonic tone to 3; sing 3, 4, 3—; and then call it 6, \flat 7, 6—, or whatever tone the chromatic may be associated with, — 5, \flat 6, 5—4, \flat 5, 4—, etc.

Sharp chromatics may be approached both from above and below.

Ways of Approaching Chromatics.

Flat chromatics may be approached both from below and above. All of the chromatic tones may be, and frequently are, approached from remote tones of the scale, and sometimes a progression is made from one chromatic tone to another chromatic; as from sharp four to sharp two. As these chromatic tones are used by nusicians, we find that the closely related, or conjunct, form largely prevails.

Reference is here made to valuable practical exercises in chromatics in the form of Exercise Cards, prepared for use in connection with the "Normal Music Course" and "The Cecilian Series." There are also useful diagrams on page 12 of the Second Series of Charts, "Normal Music Course," which furnish an excellent opportunity for drill along the lines already indicated.

The Minor Scale is most naturally taught and understood as a derived scale,—derived from the major, and therefore related to it. If the Chromatic Scale has been well developed, the Minor Scale will follow most naturally, and the work will be undertaken with comparative ease. The general characteristic effect of music written in a Minor Key is sombre, or plaintive. With the Major it is the opposite,—bright, joyful, cheerful. In teaching the Minor Scale nave the pupils sing from 1 of the Major down to 6. Then sing from 6 below to 6 above, and return. This series of sounds may be called the Natural, or pure Minor Scale. Next divide the class into two sections. Have one section sing from 6 below to 4 above. Have the other sing 6, \$5, 6. Repeat this several times. Then have the first section sing as before, and the second sing \$5, 6. Now have all the pupils sing from 6 below to 6 above, singing the \$5 for the seventh sound in the series.

Next have the second section sing 6, \$5, and the first sing from 4 to 6 below. Then have the class as a whole sing from 6 above to 6 below, taking the \$5 for the seventh sound in the series. Now have the whole class sing up and down this same series. Name this the *Harmonic Minor Scale*.

Have the class sing from 6 below to 3 above; change this tone to 5; then sing 5 is, 7, 8; call these sounds 3, \$4, \$5, 6. Next sing from 6 below to 6 above, using the \$4 and \$5 for the sixth and seventh sounds in the series. For the downward scale sing the natural form.

Now have the class sing the new series up and the natural down. Name this the *Melodic Minor Scale*. Practise all these forms until each stands out in the mind as a distinct series of sounds. These forms may be combined in a variety of ways. On the Second Series of Charts, "Normal Music Course," pages 14 and 15, may be found very useful diagrams and representations for presenting and developing these minor scale effects. There are also Exercise Cards printed for drill in fixing the minor successions of sounds, by the publishers of the "Normal Music Course."

Any two things in music which are practically the same in pitch, but which differ both in name and representation, come under the head of *Enharmonics*. For example. C sharp and D flat are practically the same in pitch (they are played with the same key upon the piano), but they have different names, and are placed in different positions in the staff representation. The same is true of the chords of C sharp and D flat, and the keys of C sharp and D flat.

Modulation is the art, or the act, of passing from one key into a related key; the science of modes and keys; a transition from one key into another. It may be defined as the process by which the mental effect of a tone or chord is changed by changing its key relation.

Modulation may be either diatonic or chromatic: diatonic when every two successive notes are in the same key; chromatic, when adjacent notes are changed chromatically. The usual modulations are from Major to Major, from Major to Minor, from Minor to Major.

This article would not be complete were no reference made to voice training, and the importance which this should have in all the work from the very beginning. We cannot hope to follow the careful and long-continued methods of the private voice teacher in our work in public schools. Time, and the lack of opportunity to practise, as well as the necessity which exists of class instruction, all preclude the adoption of such methods. Then, again, many of the excreises employed in the training of the adult voice would not be practicable with younger

singers, and especially for class use. Our efforts should be directed to the saving of the voices; to producing the best quality of tone; to establishing a legato style of singing; to distinct articulation; to clear and perfect enunciation; to cultivating a light and buoyant tone in the upper register; and to establishing ideals for the highest musical expression. The singing by vowels and independent syllables, with proper vowel shapes and the best conditions of the organs of voice, accompanied with a pure soft tone, with sufficient vitality and intensity to produce a good tone-character, are the main reliances for good voice-work in public schools. Simple exercises confined to a limited compass of tones may be employed, varying the vowel, or common syllable, and practising the same in different keys, gradually working higher and higher. Short exercises in a monotone, or possibly varying the tone a little, changing gradually and perfectly from one vowel to another, may be employed to excellent advantage. It is better to commence with a high tone and carry the soft quality down, than to commence with a low tone and sing upwards.

**A Standard Course of Study in Vocal Music" has recently been prepared with great care, to aid the teachers in the successful prosecution of the work in music. It is intended for use in connection with the "Normal Music Course" and "The Cecilian Series of Study and Song." Copies may be had by applying to the publishers.

As the conditions and advantages under which the work in music is undertaken in different localities in this country vary so widely, the following enumeration of books and charts to meet these varying conditions may prove helpful to many in making a It may be possible to do some valuable work by combining with "The Songs of the Nation" the two series of Charts of the "Normal Music Course," with the Exercise Cards and the Time-Charts. Then, if there could be added to this one or more books of the "Normal Music Course," another excellent combination would be effected. Still another list of material would be the Charts of the "Normal Music Course," with the various helps, one or more books of "The Cecilian Series," and "Songs of the Nation." Faithful teaching, with persistent application, would produce rapid and gratifying results, whichever combination of Normal Music material might be decided upon. Success depends to a large extent upon the amount of work actually studied in logical and progressive order. The future is bright with promise for the cultivation of music in our public schools. May the bow of promise grow wider and wider, until it shall encircle within its far-reaching scope all the youth of our beloved land!



HOW "AMERICA" CAME TO BE WRITTEN.

THE hymn "AMERICA" was the fruit of examining a number of music books and songs for German public schools, placed in my hands by Lowell Mason, Esq. Falling in with the tune of one of them, now called "AMERICA," and being pleased

with its simple and easy the German words, and patriotic, instantly felt patriotic hymn of my Seizing a scrap of waste within half an hour, the they stand to-day. a national hymn. I did The whole matter A few weeks afterwards some translations and have chanced to be curred in February, 1832. later that he had incorgramme for the celebra-1832, in Park Street since heard it sung in



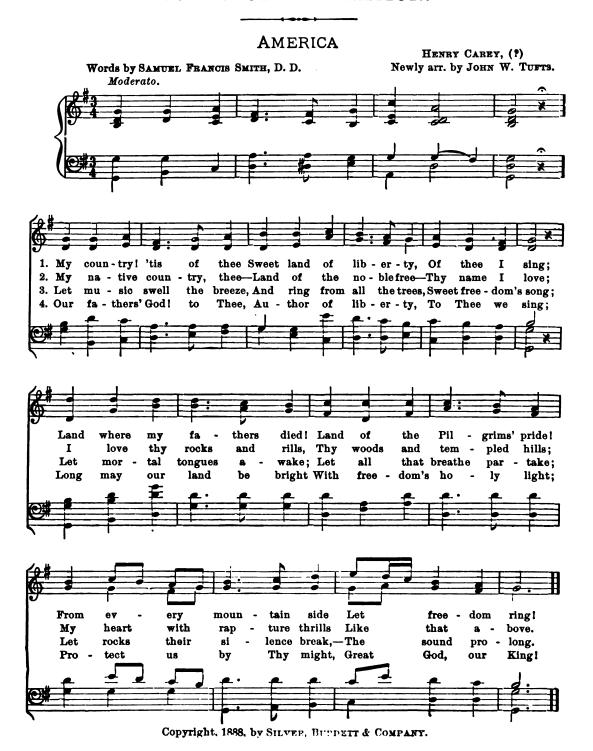
I. J. Smith.

movement, I glanced at seeing that they were the impulse to write a own, to the same tune. paper, I put upon it, verses substantially as did not propose to write not know that I had done passed out of my mind. I sent to Mr. Mason other poems; this must among them. This oc-To my surprise, I found porated it into the protion of the 4th of July, Church, Boston. I have many languages, more

than half-way round the world, the latest translation of it which I have seen being into the Hebrew. When it was composed I was profoundly impressed with the necessary relation between love of God and love of country; and I rejoice if the expression of my own sentiments and convictions still finds an answering chord in the hearts of my countrymen.

From the autobiography of the author of "America," in "Poems of Home and Country," by Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D.D (See Announcement on page opposite Preface.)

SONGS OF THE NATION.

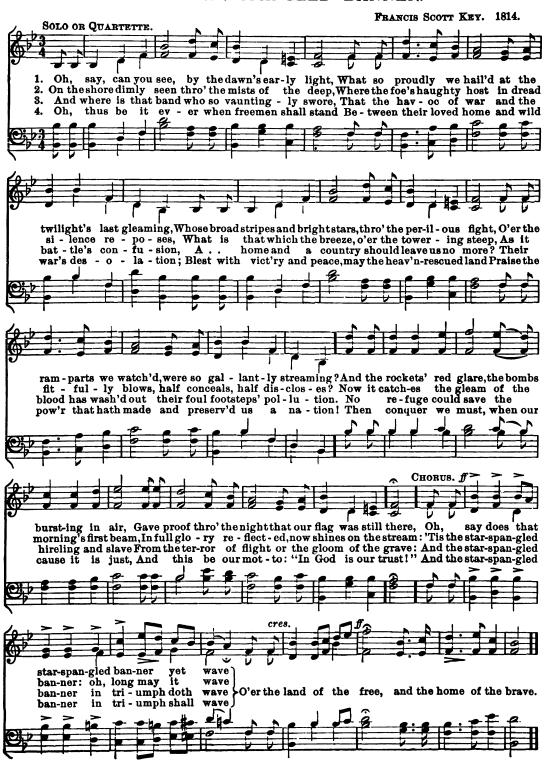




Written in 1788, by Joseph Hopkinson; the music composed by PROF. PHYLA, of Philadelphia, and played for the first time in public, at Washington's Inauguration in New York in 1789.

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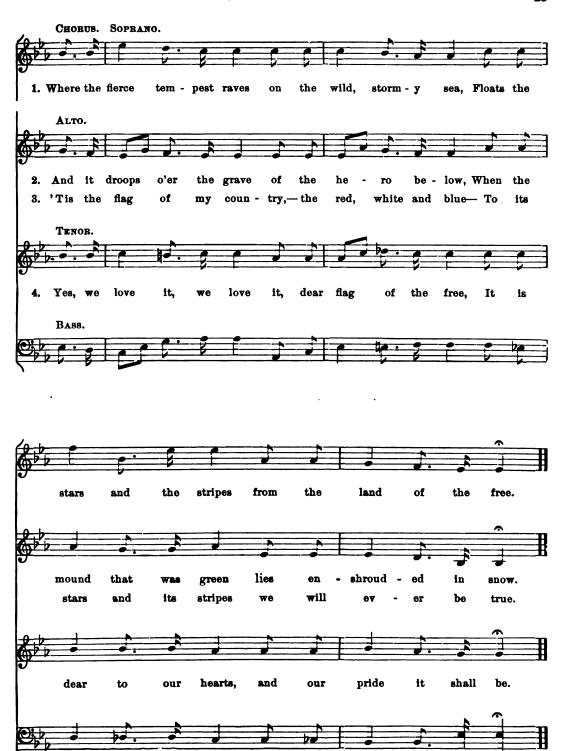






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DR



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2 Old Missus marry "Will-de-weaber," Willium was a gay deceaber; Look away! etc., But when he put his arm around 'er, He smiled as fierce as a forty pounder,

Look away! etc.,

CHO. Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

3 His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat did not seem to greab 'er;
Look away! etc.,

Old Missus acted de foolish part,
And died for a man dat broke her heart,
Look away! etc.,

CHO. Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

4 Now here's a health to the next old Missus, An all de gals dat want to kiss us;

Look away! etc.,

But if you want to drive 'way sorrow, Come and hear dis song to-morrow,

Look away! etc.,

CHO. Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc. 5 Dar's buck-wheat cakes an' Ingen' batter,

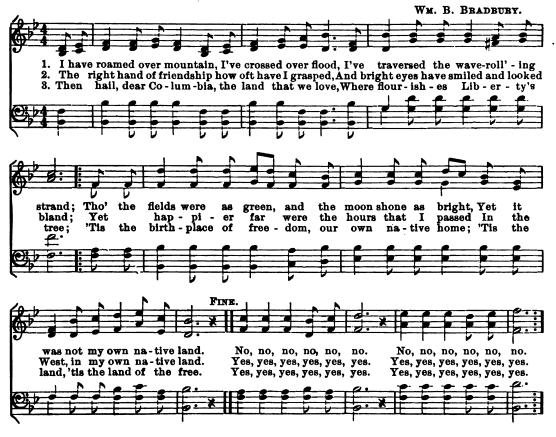
Makes you fat or a little fatter;

Look away! etc.,

Den hoe it down an scratch your grabble, To Dixie's land I'm bound to trabble,

Look away! etc.,

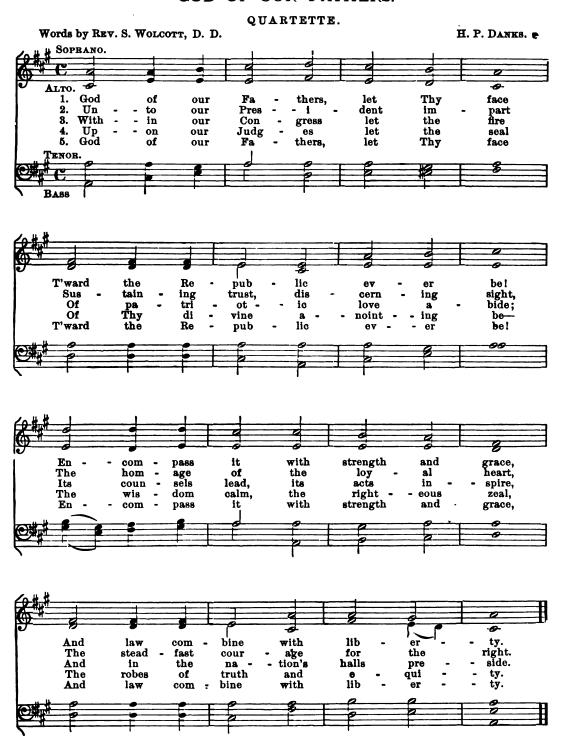
CHO. Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.



PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRY.







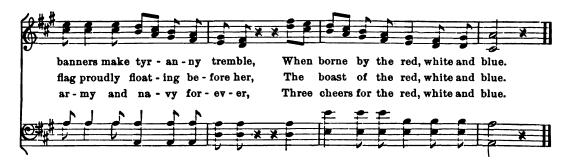
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- 8 Bear on our banner, let it tell
 The triumph of the brave;
 On every breeze that sweeps our hills,
 In glory let it wave,
 - O'er all the land, o'er all our streams, O'er every soldier's grave.
- 4 Then fling the banner to the wind,
 The emblem of the free;
 Strike the sweet harp-tones that proclaim
 The reign of Liberty,
 And bid the melody rebound
 From every trembling key

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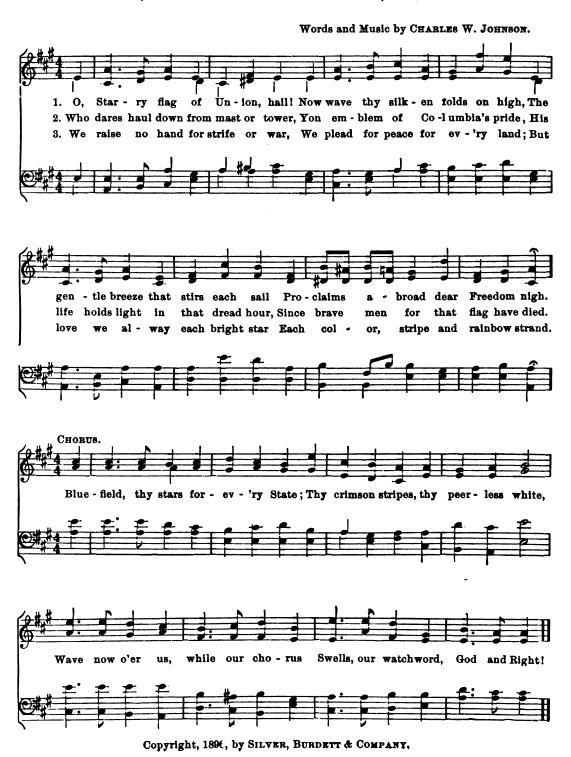


THEY FALTER NOT.



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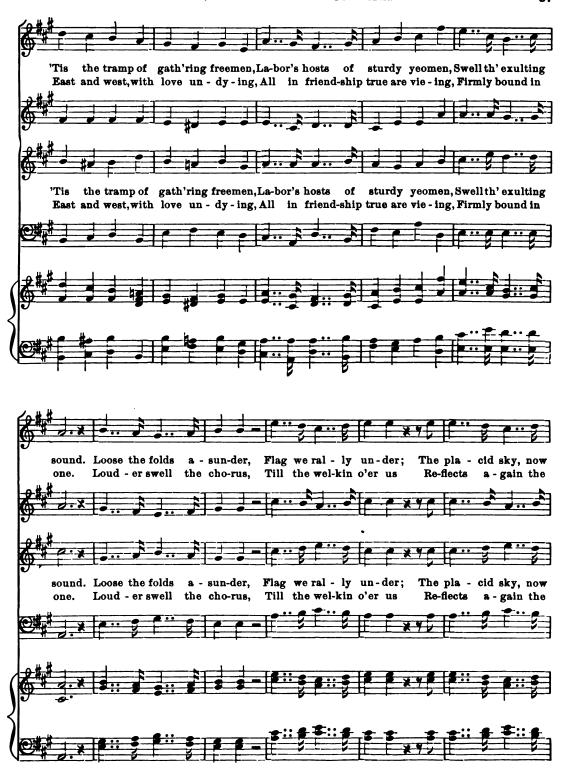




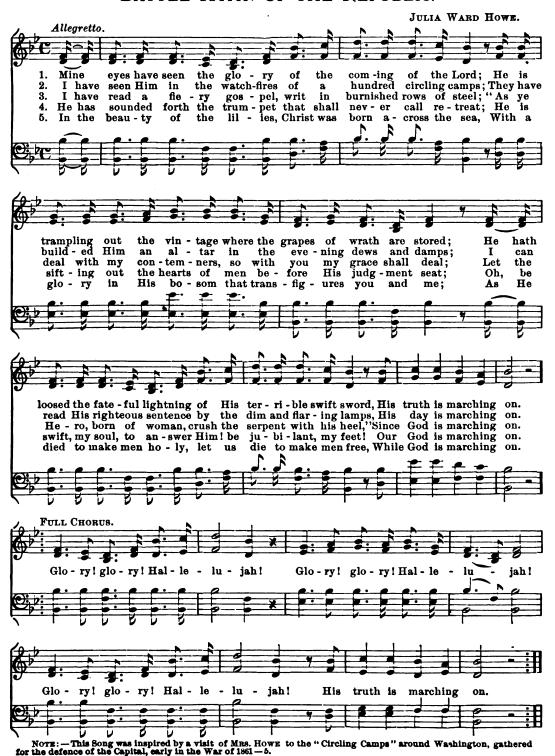


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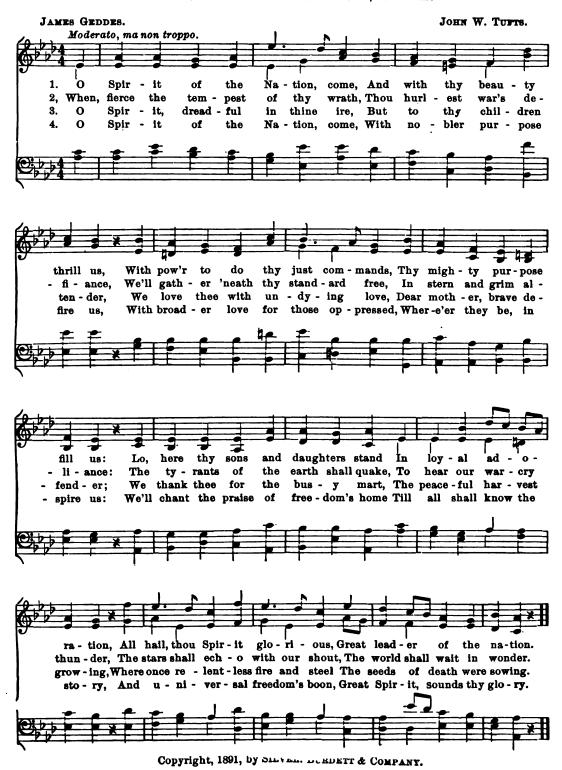


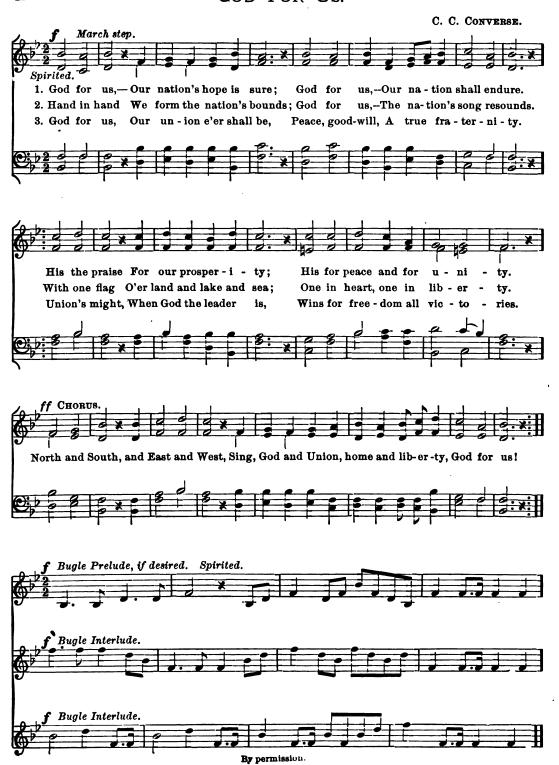


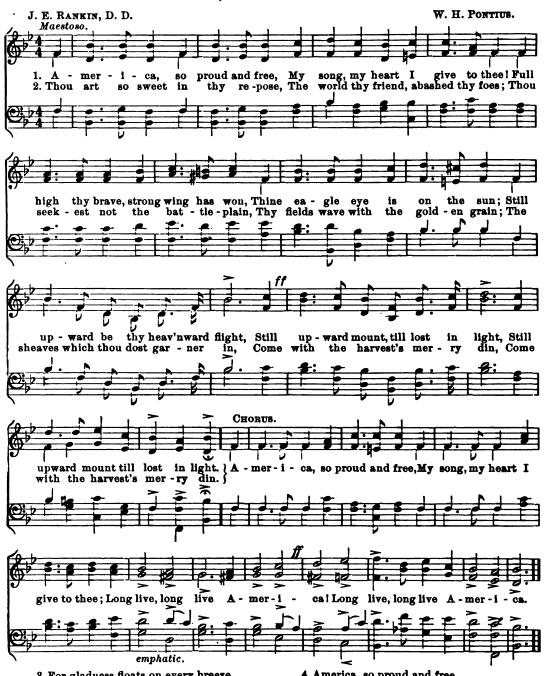










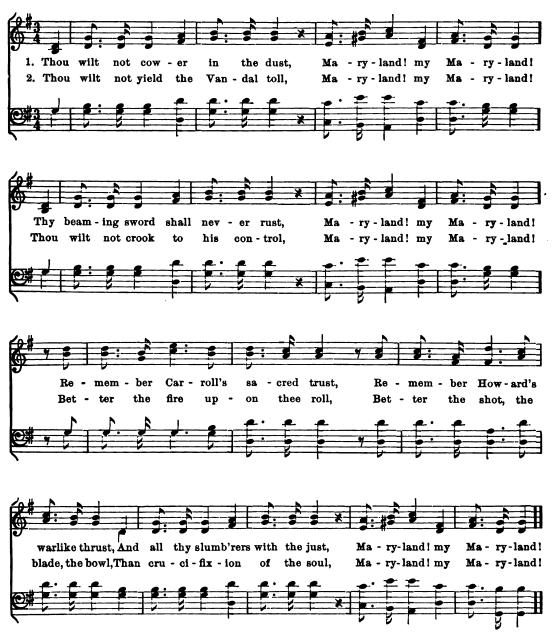


- 3 For gladness floats on every breeze,. From city streets, from forest trees; And when rings out toil's bell at noon, Thy heart with joy is all in tune; It thrills thine every vital chord, For labor here has sure reward.
- 4 America, so proud and free,
 I give my song, my heart to thee!
 Still let thy heav'n-born symbol fly
 In every clime, 'neath every sky;
 Still rise a yeoman race, to stand
 For God and home, and native land!



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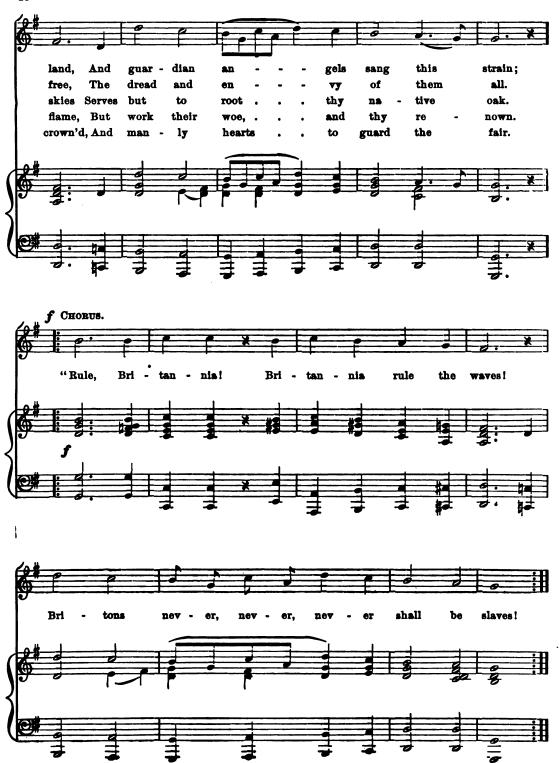


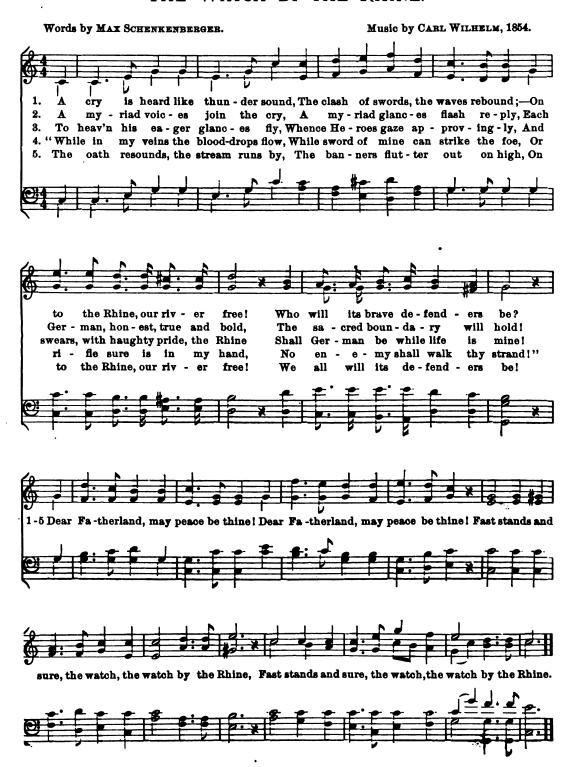


- 8 I see no blush upon thy cheek, Maryland! my Maryland! Tho' thou wast ever bravely meek, Maryland! my Maryland! For life and death, for woe and weal, Thy peerless chivalry reveal, And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel, Maryland! my Maryland!
- 4 I hear the distant thunder hum,
 Maryland! my Maryland!
 The Old Line bugle, fife and drum,
 Maryland! my Maryland!
 Come! to thine own heroic throng,
 That stalks with Liberty along,
 And ring thy dauntless slogan song.
 Maryland! my Maryland!

RULE, BRITANNIA.













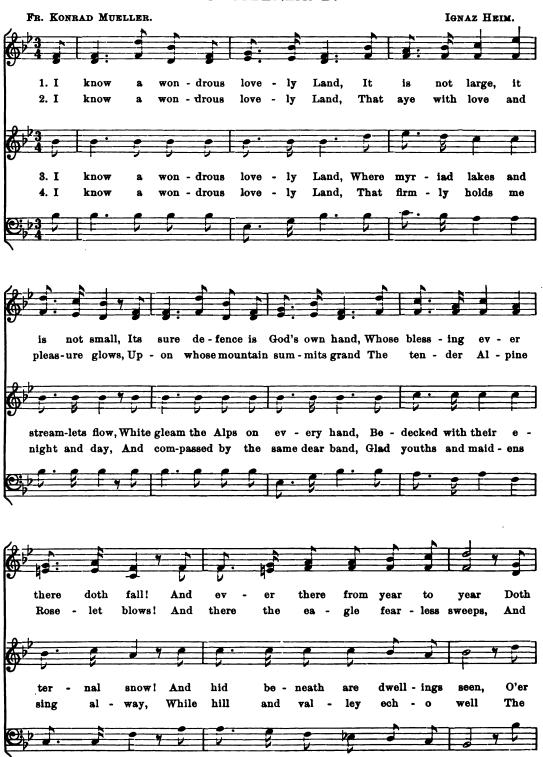








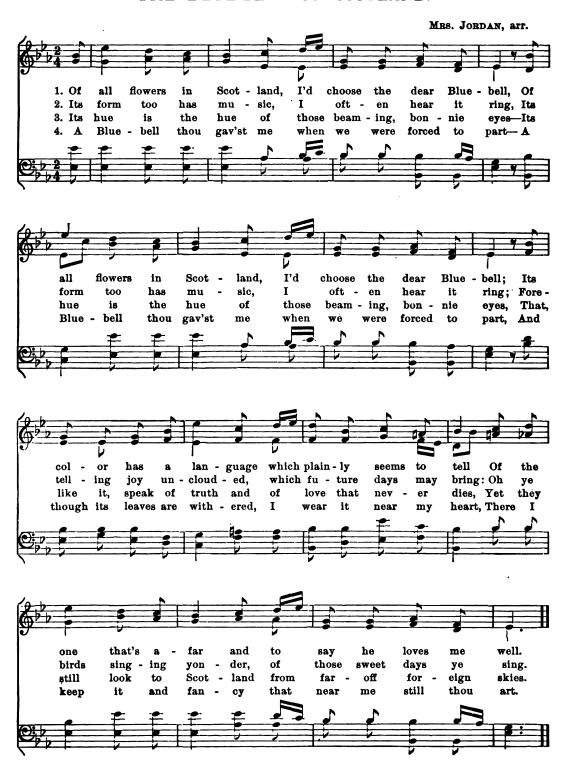


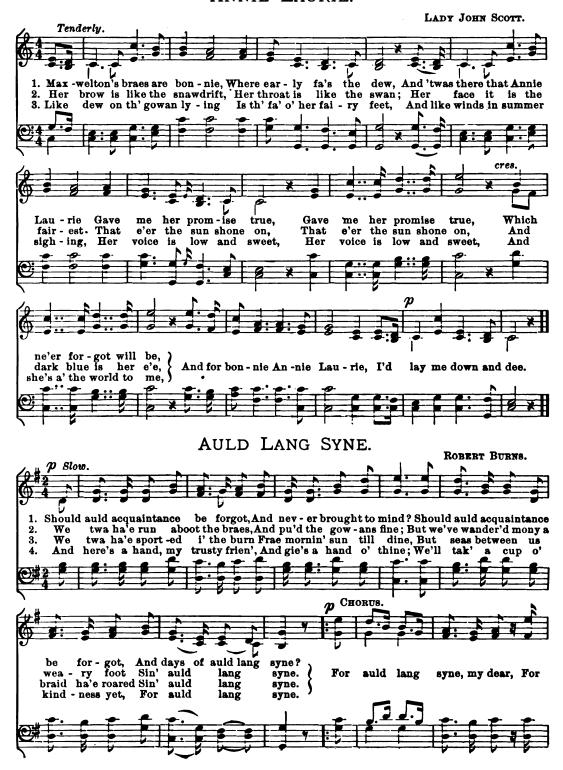








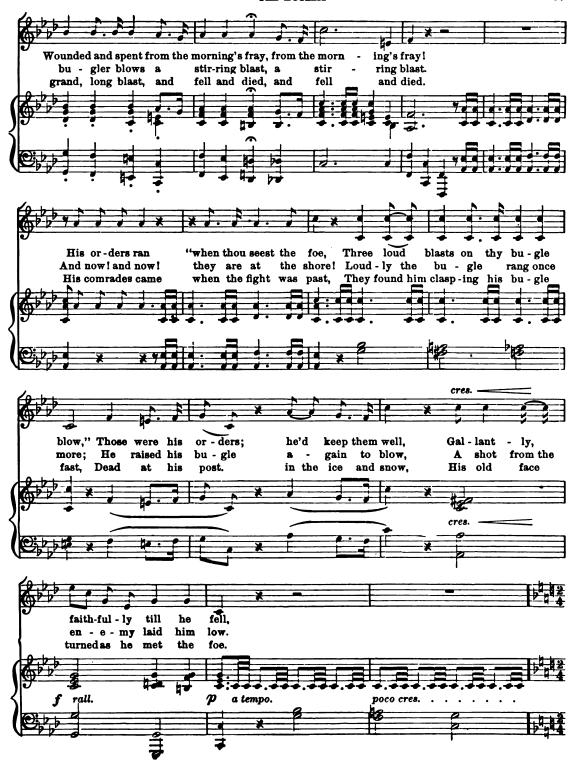




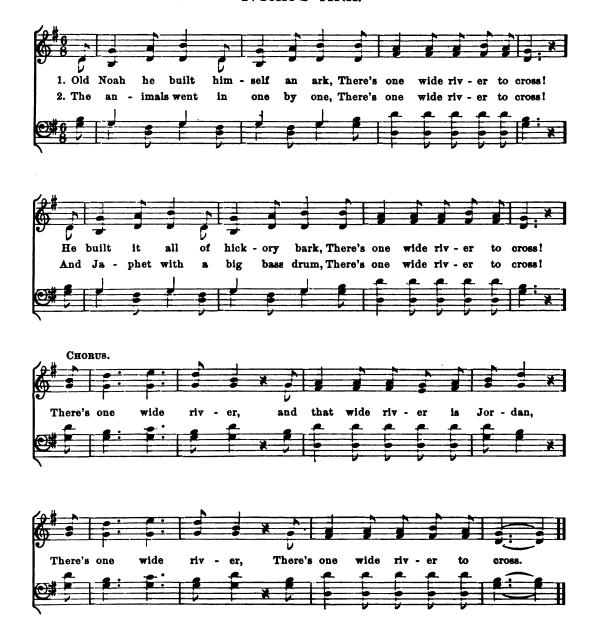












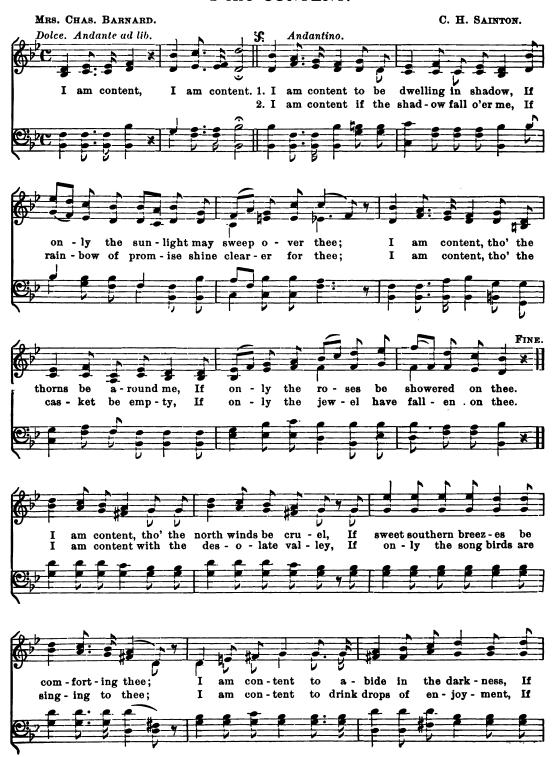
- 3 The animals went in two by two,
 The Elephant and the Kangaroo.
- 4 The animals went in three by three,

 The Hippopotamus and the Bumble Bee.
- 5 The animals went in fives by fives,

- Shem, Ham, and Japhet, and their wives.
- 6 And as they talked of this and that,
 The ark it bumped on Arrarat.
- 7 Perhaps you think there's another verse,

 But there AIN'T!

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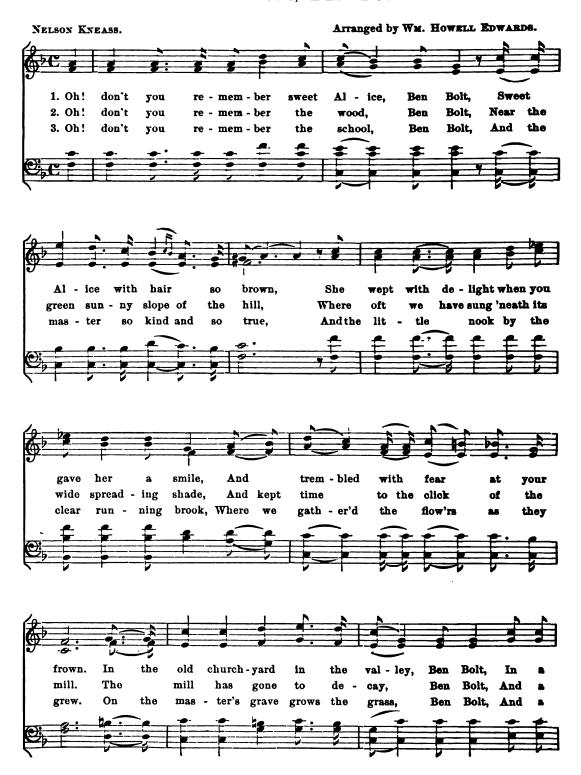
SOLDIER'S FAREWELL

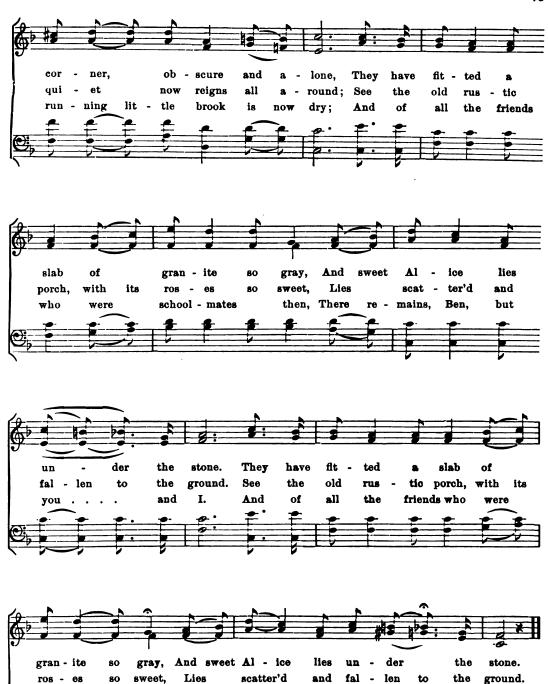


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then, There re - mains,

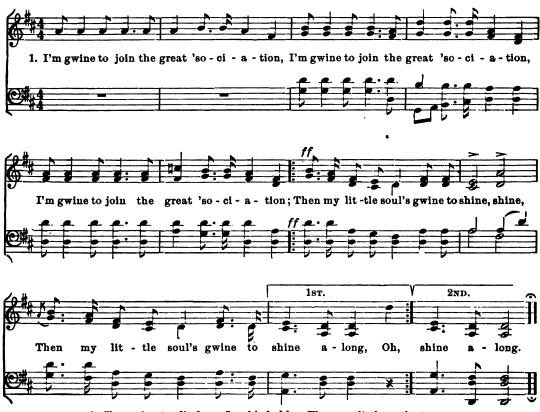
Ben,

but

you

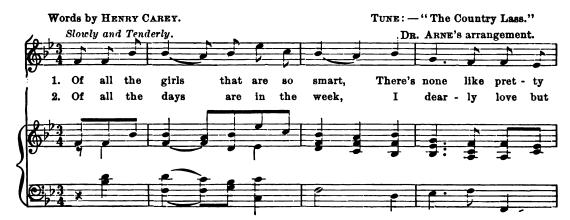
and





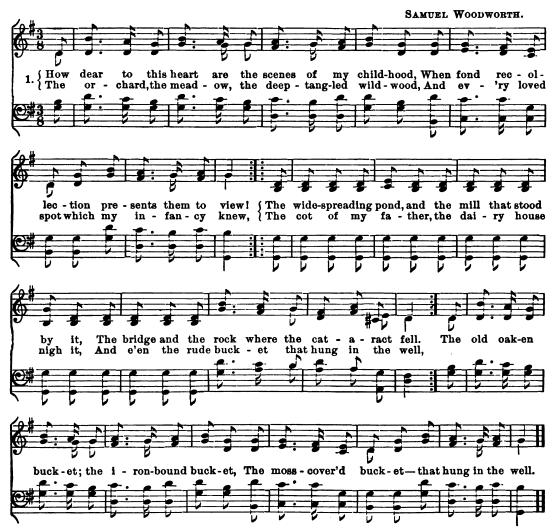
- 2. I'm gwine to climb up Jacob's ladder, Then my little soul, etc.
- 3. I'm gwine to climb up higher and higher, Then my little soul, etc
- 4. I'm gwine to sit down at the welcome table, Then my little soul, etc.
- 5. I'm gwine to feast off milk and honey, Then my little soul, etc.
- 6. I'm gwine to tell God how-a you served me, Then my little soul, etc.
- 7. I'm gwine to join the big baptizin', Then my little soul, etc.

SALLY IN OUR ALLEY.





- 8 When Christmas comes about again,
 O then I shall have money;
 I'll hoard it up and, box and all,
 I'll give unto my honey.
 I would it were ten thousand pounds,
 I'd give it all to Sally;
 She is the darling of my heart,
 And lives in our alley.
- 4 My master and the neighbours all
 Make game of me and Sally,
 And but for she I'd better be
 A slave and row a galley.
 But when my seven long years are out,
 O then I'll marry Sally;
 And then how happily we'll live—
 But not in our alley.

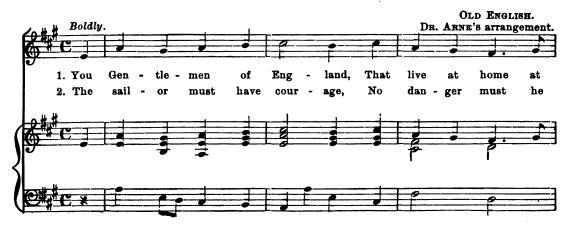


- 2 That moss-covered bucket I hailed as a treasure,
 For often at noon, when returned from the field,
 I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
 The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
 How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing,
 And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell,
 Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
 And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well,
 The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
 The moss-covered bucket arose from the well.
- 8 How sweet from the green, mossy brim to receive it, As, poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips!
 Not a full-blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it, Tho' filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
 And now, far removed from the loved habitation, The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
 As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
 And sighs for the bucket that hung in the well.
 The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
 The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the well.





YOU GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.



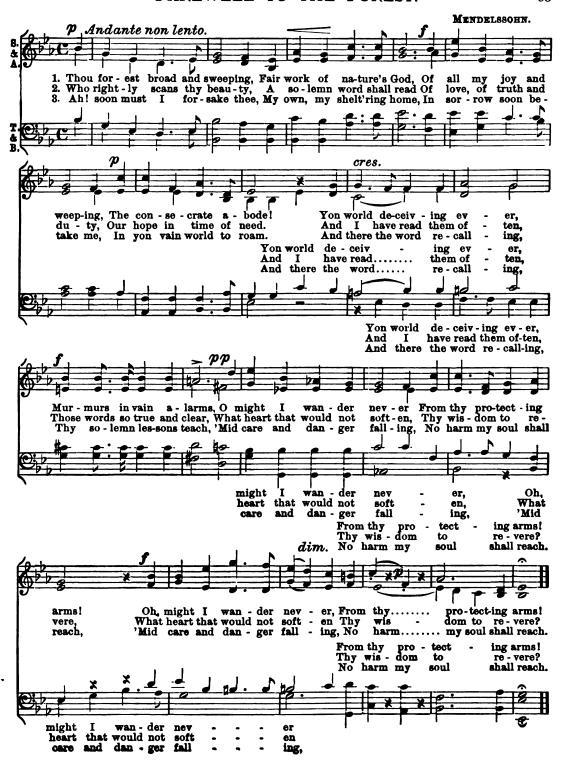


- 3 Sometimes in Neptune's bosom
 Our ship is toss'd by waves,
 And every man expecting
 The sea to be our graves;
 Then up aloft she's mounted,
 And down again so low,
 In the waves on the seas,
 When the stormy winds do blow
- 4 But when the danger's over,
 And safe we come on shore,
 The horrors of the tempest
 We think about no more;
 The flowing bowl invites us,
 And joyfully we go,
 All the day drink away,
 Tho' the stormy winds do blow.



- 2 Why do I weep when my heart should feel no pain? Why do I sigh that my friends come not again, Grieving for forms now departed long ago? I hear their gentle voices calling, "Old Black Joe!" CHO.—I'm coming, etc.
- 8 Where are the hearts once so happy and so free?
 The children so dear, that I held upon my knee?
 Gone to the shore where my soul has long'd to go,
 I hear their gentle voices calling, "Old Black Joe!"
 CHO.—I'm coming, etc.

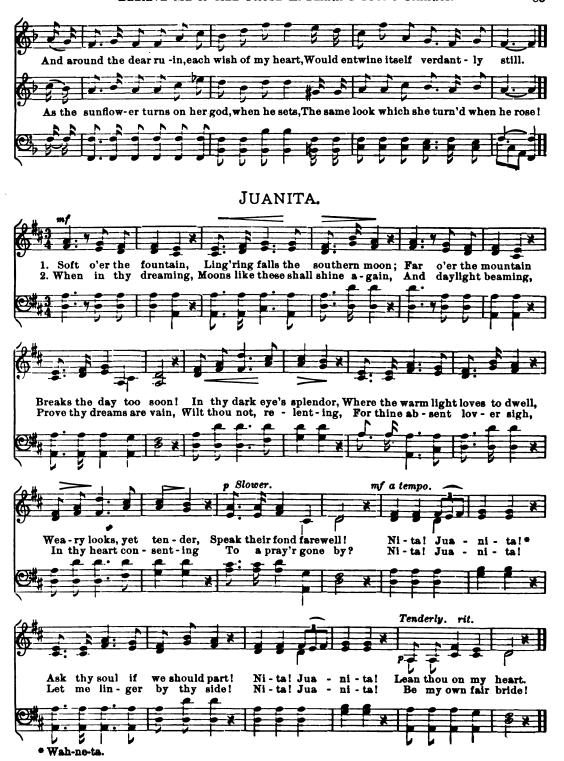
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84 BELIEVE ME IF ALL THOSE ENDEARING YOUNG CHARMS.

MALE QUARTETTE.

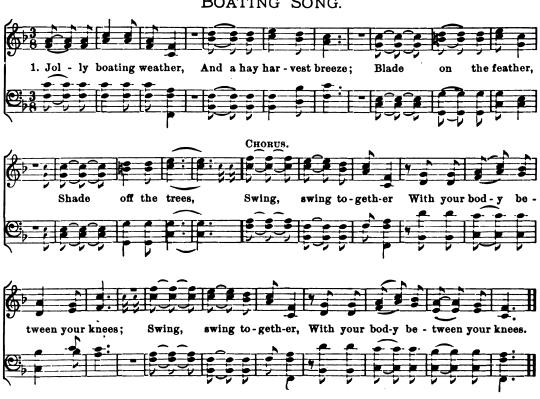
THOMAS MOORE. SIR JOHN STEVENSON. SOPRANO. 1. Be - lieve me if all those en -dearing young charms, Which I gaze on so fond-ly to - day, TENOR. is not while beauty and youth are thine own, And thy cheek unprofaned by 2. It Were to change by tomorrow and fleet in my arms Like fai - ry gifts fad -ing That the fer-vor and faith of a soul can be known, To which time will but make thee more dear! Thou would'st still be adored as this moment thou art, Let thy love - li -ness fade as it will; Oh! the heart that has tru-ly loved nev-er forgets, But as tru-ly loves on to the close;







BOATING SONG.



- 2 Carving with elbow nudges, Lobsters we throw behind; Vinegar, nobody grudges, Lower boys drink it blind. Сно.—Sober as so many judges, We'll give you a bit of our mind.
 - 3 Others will fill our places, Dressed in the old light blue; We'll recollect our races, We'll to the flag be true.
- CHO.—And youth will still be in our faces When we cheer for an Eton crew.
- 4 Twenty years hence this weather May tempt us from office stools; We may be slow on the feather, And seem to the boys old fools. Сно.—But we'll still swing together,
 - And swear by the best of schools. 5 Others will fill our places,
- Dressed in the well known hue, We'll recollect our races, We'll to the flag be true.
- CHO.—And youth will still be in our faces, When we cheer for the old time crew.



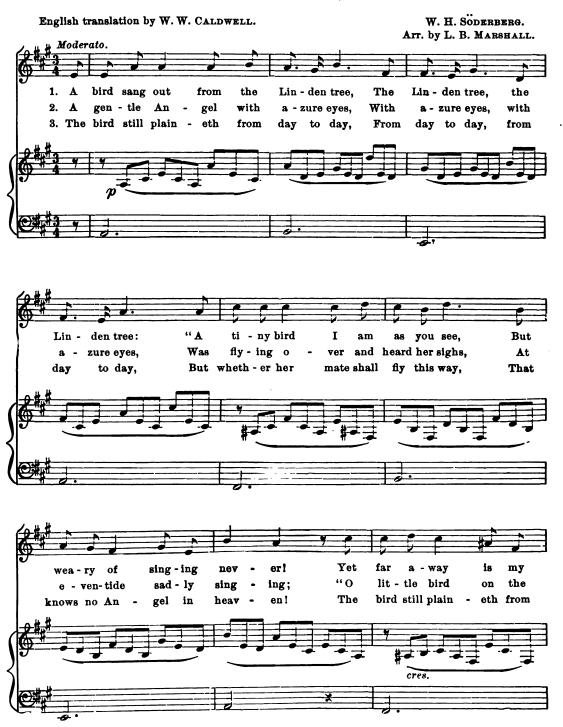
UPIDEE. 89



- 4 At break of day as heavenward
 Tral la la, Tral la la!
 The pious monks of Saint Bernard,
 Tral la la la!
 Uttered the oft repeated prayer,
 A voice cried through the startled air. CEO.
- 5 A traveller, by the faithful hound,
 Tral la la, Tral la la!
 Half buried in the snow was found,
 Tral la la la!
 Still grasping in his hand of ice,
 That banner with the strange device. Cho.

^{*}Imitating a watchman's rattle.

(DER KLEIN VOGEL.)



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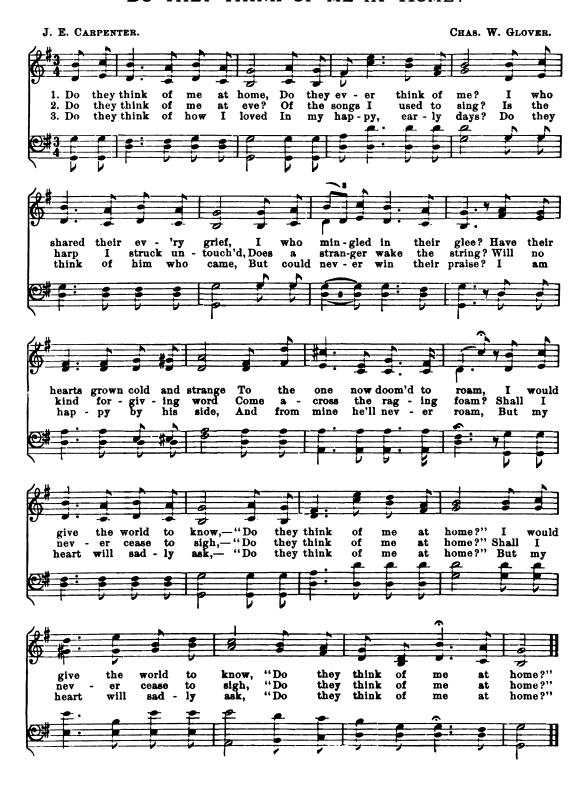




HOME, SWEET HOME.



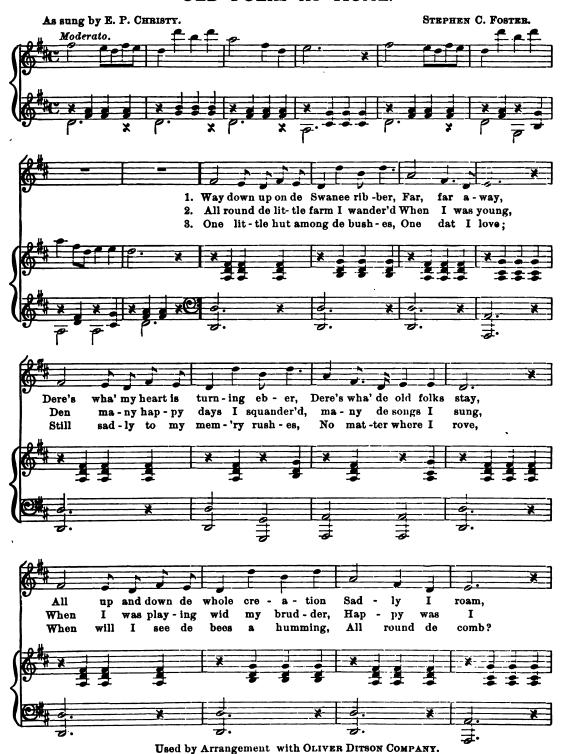




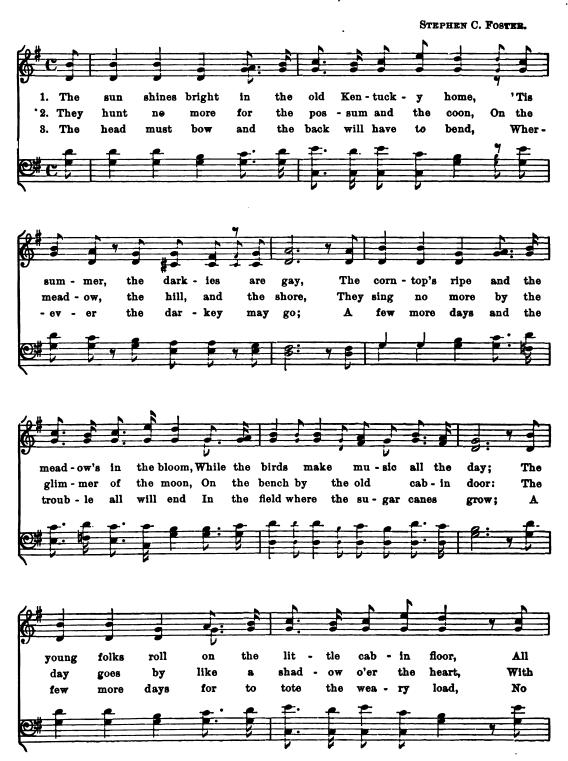


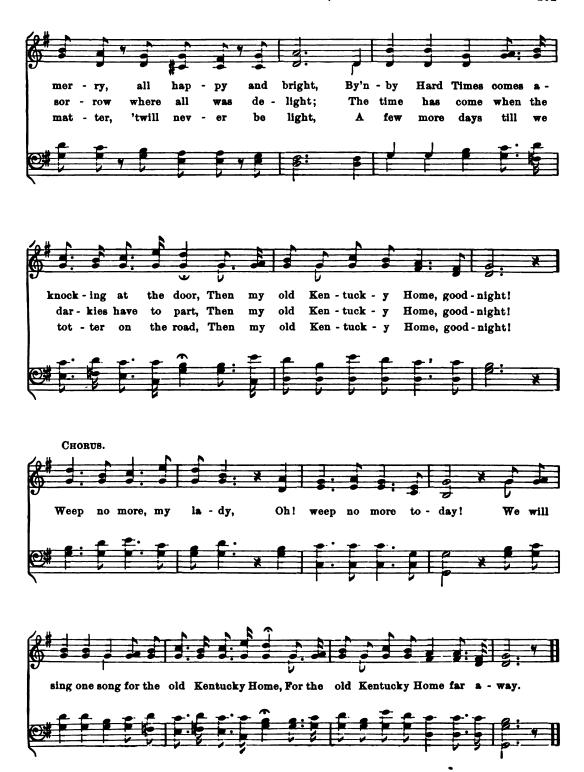


- 2 Oh, that home of the soul in my visions and dreams,
 Its bright, jasper walls I can see;
 Till I fancy but thinly the vail intervenes
 Between the fair city and me,
 Till I fancy but thinly the vail intervenes
 Between the fair city and me.
- 8 That unchangeable home is for you and for me, Where Jesus of Nazareth stands, The King of all kingdoms forever, is He, And He holdeth our crowns in His hands, The King of all kingdoms forever, is He, And He holdeth our crowns in His hands.
- 4 Oh, how sweet it will be in that beautiful land, So free from all sorrow and pain; With songs on our lips and with harps in our hands, To meet one another again, With songs on our lips and with harps in our hands, To meet one another again,



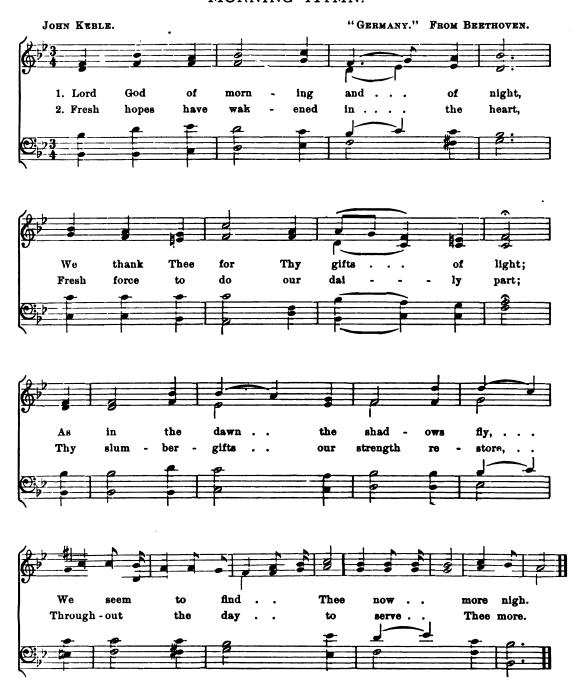






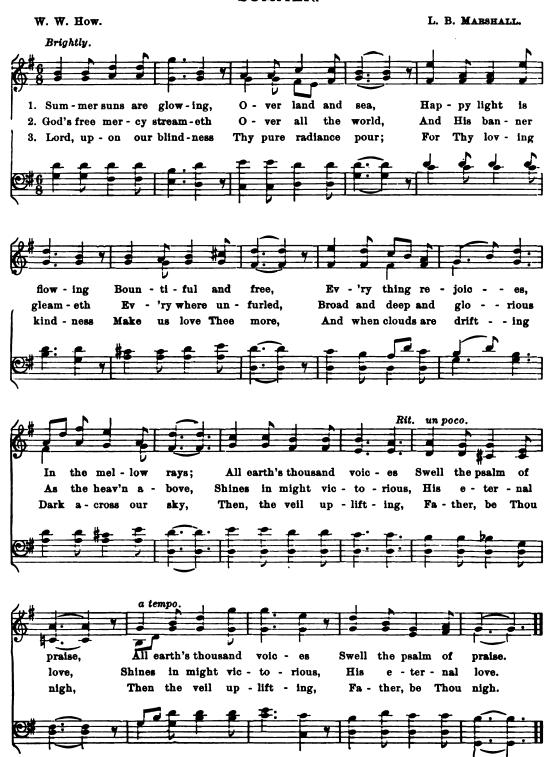
J. W. DADMUN.





- 3 O Lord of light, 'tis Thou alone
 Canst make our darkened hearts Thine own;
 O then be with us, Lord, that we
 In Thy great day may wake to Thee.
- 4 Praise God, our Maker and our Friend;
 Praise Him through time, till time shall end;
 Till psalm and song His name adore,
 Through Heaven's great day of Evermore.





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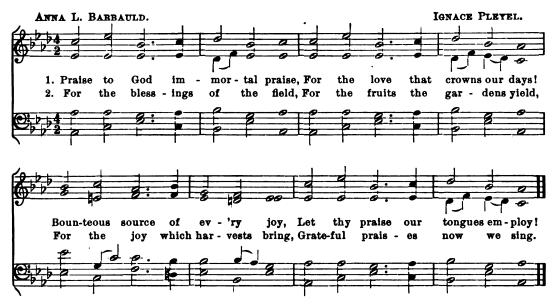
- 2 Or down the frozen stream
 The merry skaters glide,
 With rosy health agleam,
 Together side by side,
 While on the bank, as they advance,
 The trees move round in mazy dance,
 While on the bank, as they advance,
 The trees move round in mazy dance.
- 3 Springtime may lovely be
 With budding leaf and flower,
 And valley, hill and lea
 May boast of Summer's dower,
 But Winter has its beauties too,
 Its changes ever fresh and new,
 But Winter has its beauties too,
 Its changes ever fresh and new.
- 4 And by the fireside's glow,
 When evening shades are near,
 What happiness we know,
 What time of friendly cheer,
 When old and young together meet,
 And loving hearts responsive beat!
 When old and young together meet,
 And loving hearts responsive beat!
- 5 Then Pæans let us raise
 To Winter, as we bring
 In songs of tuneful praise
 Our thankful offering
 To Him, to whose kind love we owe
 The Seasons, as they come and go,
 To Him, to whose kind love we owe
 The Seasons, as they come and go.



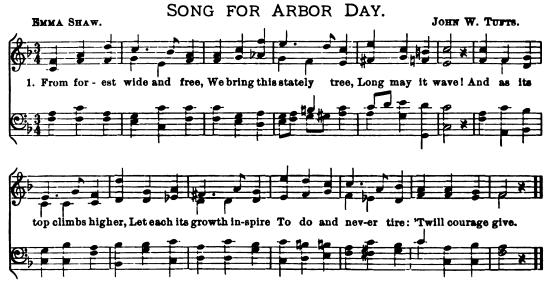
- 3 In summer, when it softly blows,
 Soon red, I know, will be the rose;
 For 'tis the wind to her who speaks,
 And brings the blushes to her cheeks,
 For 'tis the wind to her who speaks,
 And brings the blushes to her cheeks.
- 4 In autumn, when the wind is up,
 I know the acorn's out its cup;
 For 'tis the wind who takes it out,
 And plants an oak somewhere about,
 For 'tis the wind who takes it out,
 And plants an oak somewhere about.



- 2 See how the branches bend Beneath their heavy load! How the red apples send Their fragrance all abroad, And hanging from the vine, The clusters swell with wine! And hanging from the vine The clusters swell with wine!
- 8 Deep in the forest aisle
 The leaves with beauty glow,
 And in the sunlight's smile
 Their gold and crimson show,
 While from the nut tree's crown
 The fruit comes dropping down,
 While from the nut tree's crown
 The fruit comes dropping down.
- 4 O'er hill and dale afar
 A soft blue haze is thrown,
 The winds in slumber are,
 The summer birds have flown,
 But by the wayside set
 The wild flowers linger yet,
 But by the wayside set
 The wild flowers linger yet.
- 5 Giver of all we bend
 In gratitude to Thee!
 Thou dost each blessing send,
 The glory Thine shall be;
 The harvest o'er the land
 We take as from Thy hand.
 The harvest o'er the land
 We take as from Thy hand.



- 3 All that spring with bounteous hand Scatters o'er the smiling land; All that liberal autumn pours From her rich o'erflowing stores;
- 4 Lord, for these our souls shall raise Grateful vows, and solemn praise: And when every blessing's flown, Love Thee for Thyself alone.



2 The lesson we will learn,
That if success we'd earn
On Life's broad field,
We must look up and grow,
No faltering purpose know,
Then shall we plainly show,
We'll never yield.

3 If read aright, you see A lesson there will be Of joy and love, Learned from the growing tree, Each day and night we'll be Nearer the height we see Far, far above.



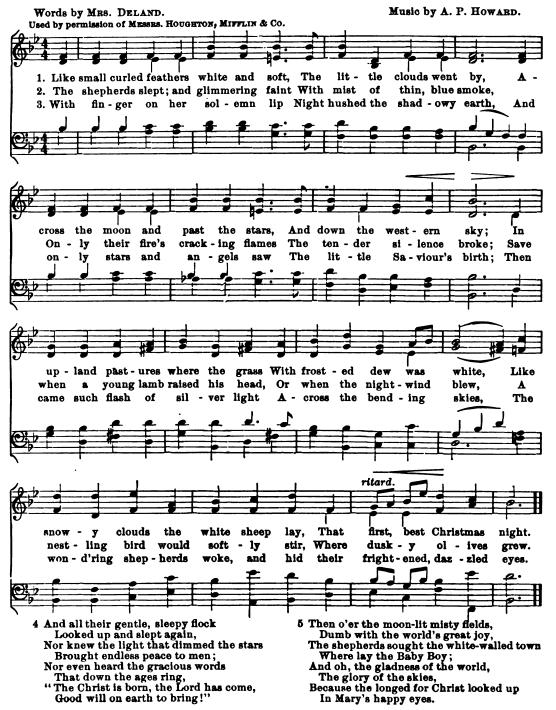


- 8 Silent night! holiest night! Guiding Star, oh, lend thy light! See the eastern wise men bring Gifts and homage to our King! Jesus Christ is here!
- 4 Silent night! holiest night!
 Wondrous star! oh, lend thy light!
 With the angels let us sing
 Hallelujah to our King!
 Jesus Christ is here!



- 8 Say shall we yield Him, in costly devotion, Odors of Eden, and offerings divine? Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, or gold from the mine?
- 4 Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
 Vainly with gold would His favor secure:
 Richer, by far, is the heart's adoration;
 Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.
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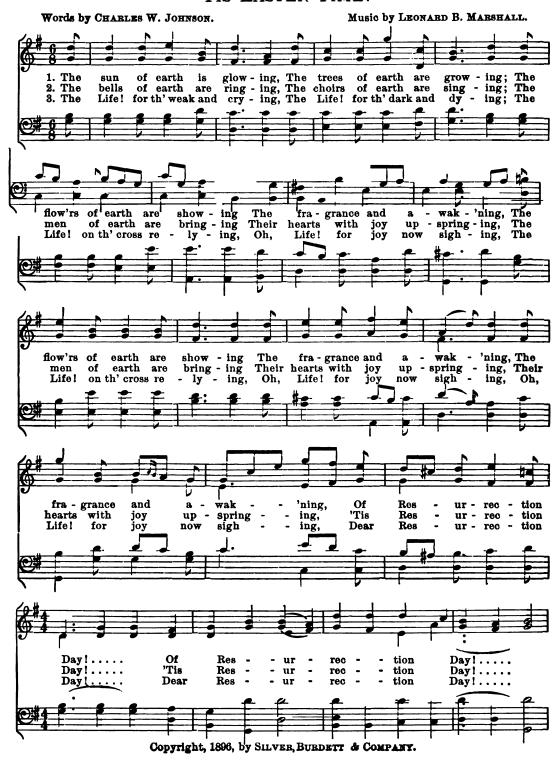
LIKE SMALL CURLED FEATHERS, WHITE AND SOFT.



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SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH.

L. B. MARSHALL.

(The Melody in the Alto part.)







- 3 Some, in the stalwart years of life; Some, in the pride of manhood's bloom, Unshrinking, joined the bitter strife, Unconquered, found a soldier's tomb.
- 4 They gained what their ambition craved,
 Freedom and love to all to bring;
 And peace, o'er all the land they saved,
 Broods, like the dove, with sheltering wing.
- 5 They merit all our hearts can give;
 Our praises and our love they claim;
 Long shall their precious names survive,
 Held sacred by immortal fame.
- The land where Freedom's banners wave; eland they saved, e, with sheltering wing.

 The land where Freedom's banners wave; bland they saved, where dwell the free, where sleep the brave.

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- 2 Hunger and thirst, and leaden hail, And frost and heat, and rain and dew, And hopes deferred, like springs that fail In summer's drought, our forces knew.
- 3 The hurried march, the lonely rest;
 The trenches where we laid our dead,
 The tangled paths our footsteps pressed,
 The arms that ached, the feet that bled;
- 4 The picket, on his silent beat;
 The foeman's gun with stealthy flash;
 The fields where men were mowed like wheat;
 The sweeping cannon's deadly crash,—
- 5 How vividly they all return,—
 Scenes which the soul can ne'er forget!
 Like quenchless watch-fires still they burn,—
 'T was there that death and glory met.
- 6 O land we love, united land!
 O'er thee one flag of freedom waves;
 Living, our hosts one people stand,
 And freemen sleep in freemen's graves.
- 7 In God we trust,—our fathers' God;
 Our people spread from sea to sea;
 We hear Thy voice, we heed Thy nod,
 Keep us one people, brave and free.



- 3 Each cherished name its place shall hold, Like stars that gem the azure sky; Their deeds, on history's page unrolled, Are sealed for immortality.
- 4 Long, where on glory's field they fell,
 May Freedom's spotless banner wave;
 And fragrant tributes, grateful, tell,
 Where live the free,—where sleep the brave.











- 2 Honored and loved, each cherished name;
 In vain, ye have not lived nor died;
 A grateful country keeps your fame,—
 A sacred trust,— her joy and pride.
- S God bless the land ye nobly saved,—
 Where'er your blood has left its stain,
 Where'er your conquering banner waved,
 May peace prevail and Freedom reign.
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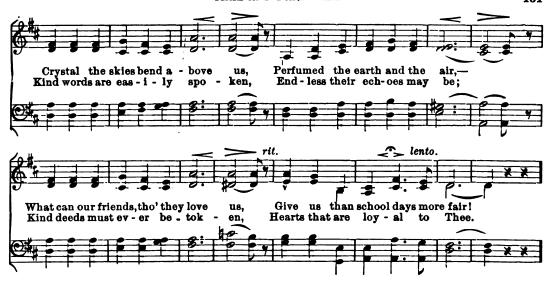


128 Washington.









SONG OF COLUMBUS DAY.

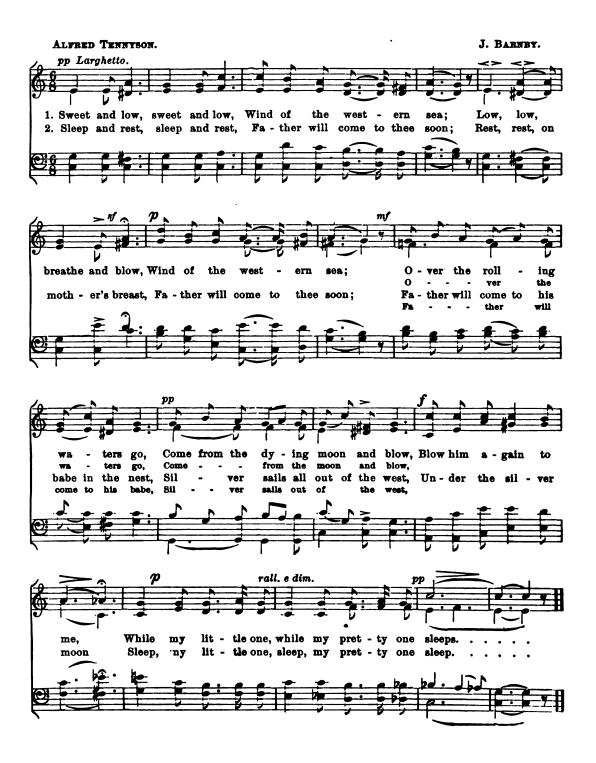


- 3 Thy fairest estate the lowly may hold, Thy poor may grow great, thy feeble grow bold: Thy promise awaits, thy future unfolds, For worth is the watchword to noble degree, And manhood is mighty where manhood is free. That rises where people and rulers are one.
- 4 O Union of States, and union of souls! And earth from her twilight is hailing the sun,

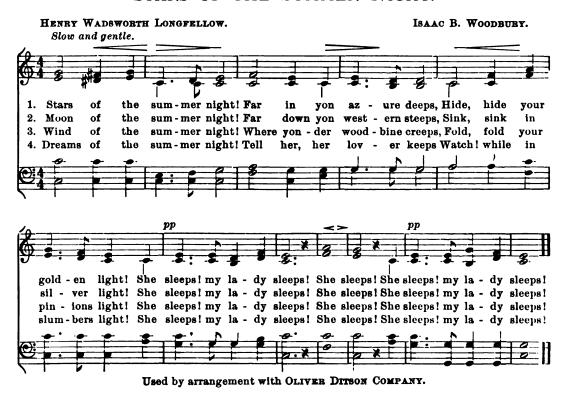


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SWEET AND LOW.







SOFTLY NOW THE LIGHT OF DAY.

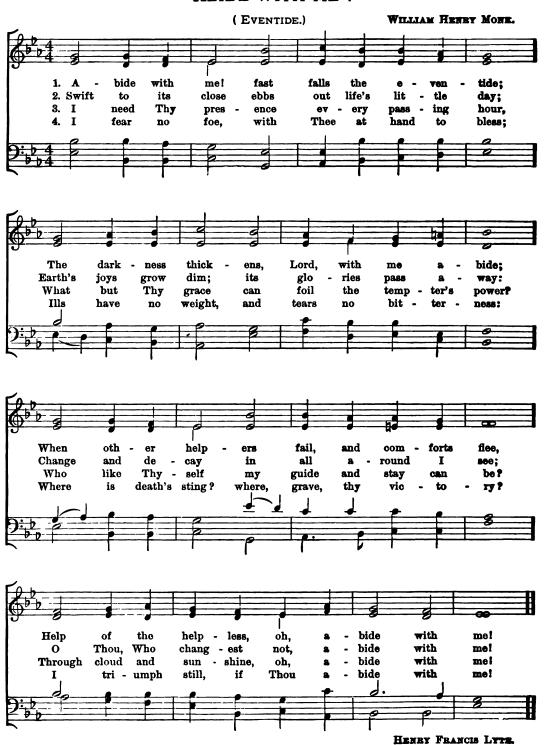




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ABIDE WITH ME!



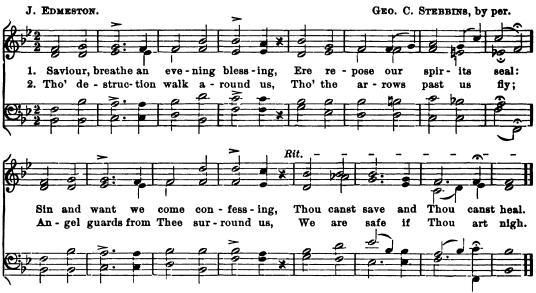






- 3 Though oft I seem to tread alone
 Life's dreary waste, with thorns o'ergrown,
 Thy voice of love, in gentlest tone,
 Still whispers, "Cling to me."
- 4 Though faith and hope are often tried I ask not, need not, aught beside;
 So safe, so calm, so satisfied
 The soul that clings to Thee.

EVENING PRAYER.



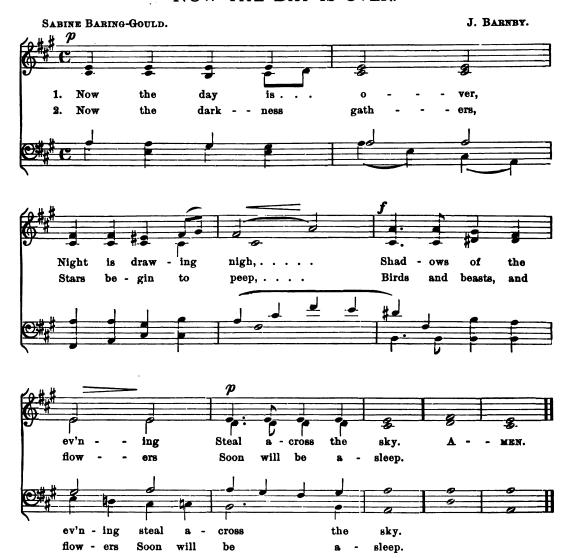
- 3 Though the night be dark and dreary, Darkness cannot hide from Thee; Thou art He who, never weary, Watchest where Thy people be.
- 4 Should swift death this night o'er-take us, And our couch become our tomb, May the morn in heaven awake us, Clad in bright and deathless bloom.



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BY COOL SILOAM'S SHADY RILL.

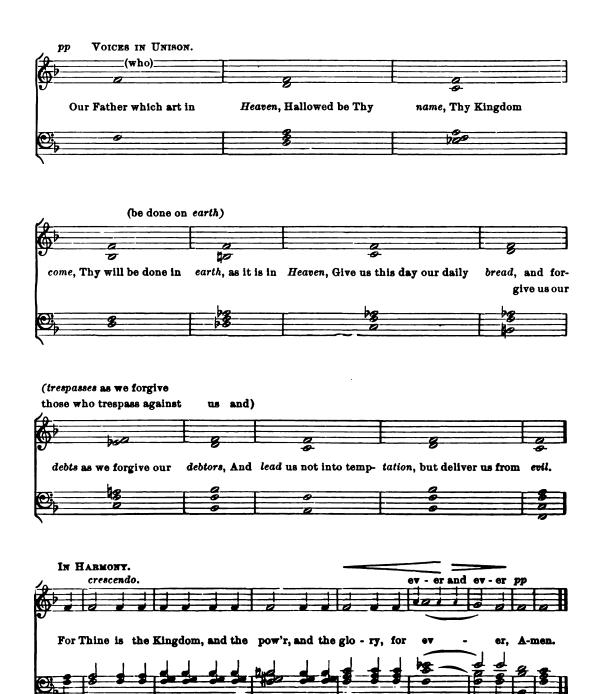




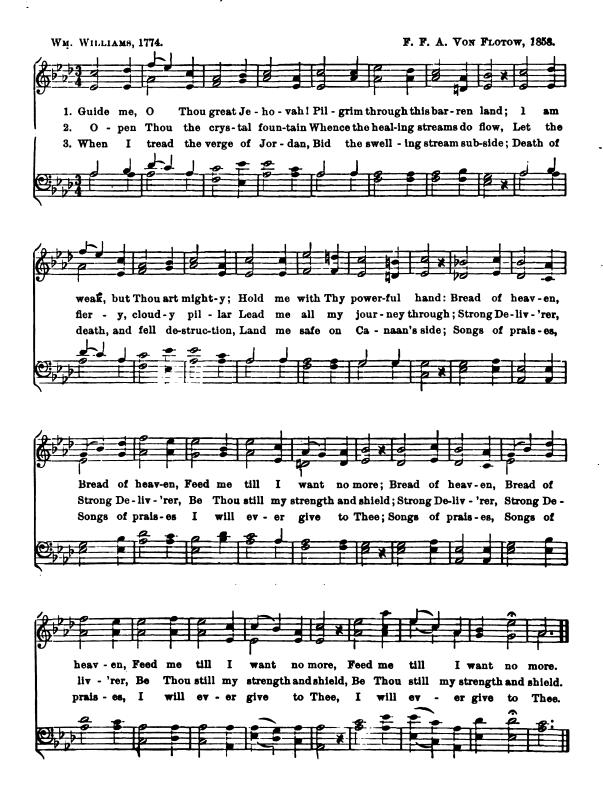
- 3 Jesus, give the weary
 Calm and sweet repose,
 With Thy tenderest blessing
 May our eyelids close.
- 4 Grant to little children
 Visions bright of Thee,
 Guard the sailors tossing
 On the deep blue sea.
- 5 Comfort every sufferer
 Watching late in pain,
 Those who plan some evil
 From their sin restrain.

- 6 Through the long night watches May Thine angels spread Their white wings above me, Watching round my bed.
- 7 When the morning wakens,
 Then may I arise
 Pure and fresh and sinless
 In Thy holy eyes.
- Glory to the Father,
 Elory to the Son,
 And to Thee, blest Spirit,
 Whilst all ages run.—AMEN.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.







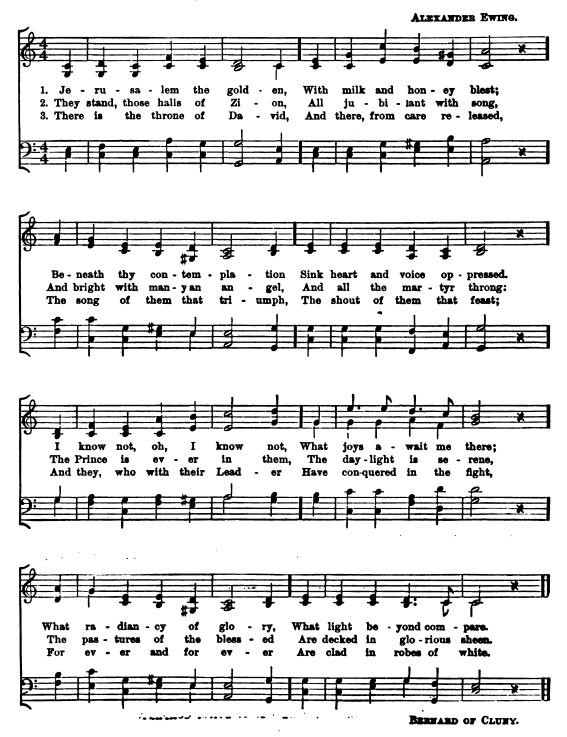




THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD.

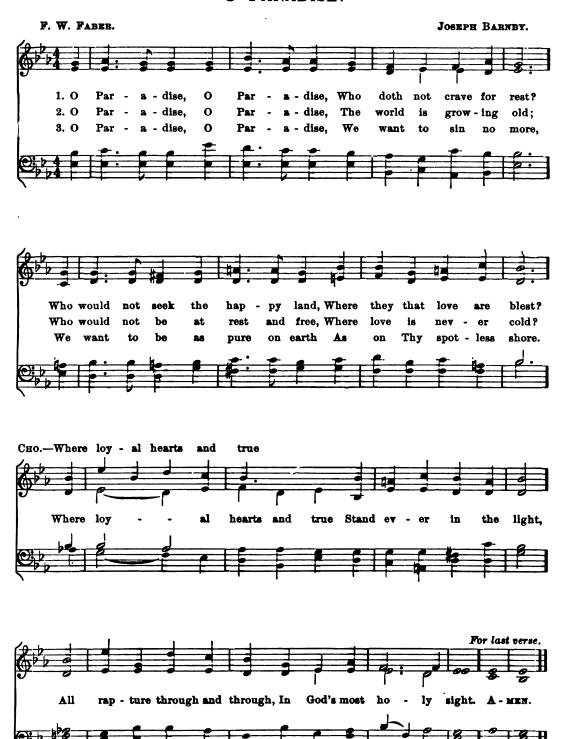


JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN.



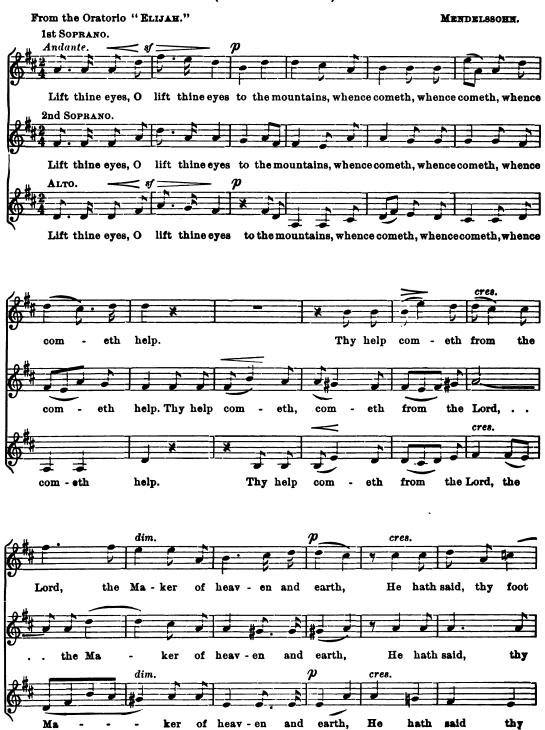


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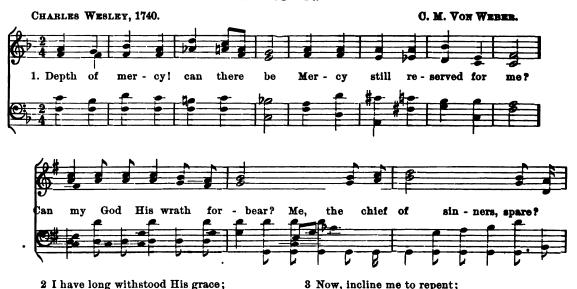


LIFT THINE EYES.

(THE ANGEL TRIO.)







WHAT GLORY GILDS THE SACRED PAGE.

Let me now my sins lament;

Now my foul revolt deplore,

In brighter worlds above.

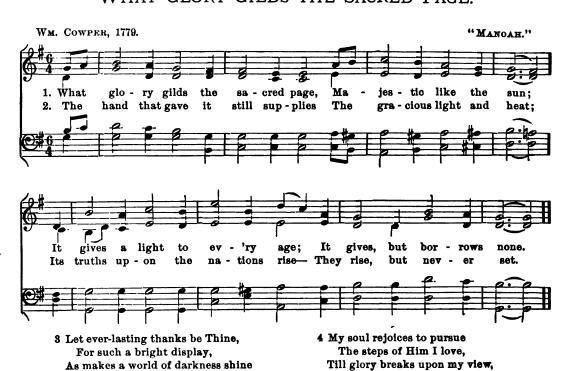
Weep, believe, and sin no more.

Long provoked Him to His face;

Grieved Him by a thousand falls.

With beams of heavenly day.

Would not hearken to His calls,







- 8 Crowns and thrones may perish,
 Kingdoms rise and wane,
 But the Church of Jesus
 Constant will remain;
 Gates of hell can never
 'Gainst that Church prevail;
 We have Christ's own promise,
 And that cannot fail.—Cho.
- 4 Onward, then, ye people,
 Join our happy throng;
 Blend with ours your voices
 In the triumph-song;
 Glory, laud, and honor,
 Unto Christ the King;
 This through countless ages,
 Men and angels sing.—Cho.





- 2 He shakes the heavens with loud alarms;
 How terrible is God in arms!
 In Israel are His mercies known,
 Israel is His peculiar throne.
- 3 Proclaim Him King, pronounce Him blest; He's your defense, your joy, your rest: When terrors rise and nations faint, God is the strength of every saint.



3 In every land begin the song;
To every land the strains belong;
In cheerful sounds all voices raise,
And fill the world with loudest praise.

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow; Praise Him, all creatures here below; Praise Him, above, ye heavenly host; Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

THOMAS KEN.

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